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Italian DOCUMENTS AND NOTES **AFFAIRS**

**THE PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY INTO
LABOUR CONDITIONS**

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

ITALIAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

**TOURISM AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO
ITALIAN ECONOMY**

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R O M E

**PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
INFORMATION SERVICE**

This Handbook, which contains factual and statistical information about Italy compiled from official and authoritative sources, is not intended to be exhaustive but to provide basic data on the main aspects of Italian life.

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A PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN ITALY

Almost 4,000 workers and several hundred employers, managers, trade union leaders and Civil Service representatives interviewed by a special Commission of Enquiry. Results of the survey

At the beginning of 1955, the Italian Parliament approved a proposal made by two deputies, Buttè and Calvi (1), that a special Parliamentary Commission be set up to investigate labour conditions in Italy. This survey, which has close practical ties with previous investigations made by the Chamber of Deputies into causes of unemployment and a low standard of living in Italy (2), is the logical conclusion to efforts which Members have been making towards improving labour conditions throughout the country.

On June 16, 1955, a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry was set up and included 15 Senators and 15 Deputies. Leopoldo Rubiniacci, a member of the Christian Democrat parliamentary group, and an expert on social and labour union problems, was appointed chairman (3). Parliament authorized the Commission to investigate and report on the following points:

4) a thorough examination of labour conditions in all economic sectors, and specifically as under:

1) application of sanitary and hygiene regulations and social legislation; accident prevention, occupational diseases, protection of working mothers and their children, old age insurance schemes, tuberculosis subsidies and general sickness benefits, and measures adopted under specific laws covering the above;

2) adherence to labour contracts and trades union agreements, with particular reference to clauses covering wages, labour conditions and the treatment of dependants still not protected by collective contracts;

3) moral conditions and human relations in places of employment;

(1) See: *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, No. 96, of April 7, 1955.

(2) See: *Parliamentary Enquiry into Unemployment in Italy* — «Italian Affairs», vol. III, No. 5, pp. 505-519.

(3) Signor Leopoldo Rubiniacci was Under Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in the VI De Gasperi Cabinet, in 1950; in the VII De Gasperi Cabinet he held office as Minister of Labour (1951) and in the VIII De Gasperi Cabinet (1953) and the Pella Cabinet (1953) retained the same office. Recently he was called as member of the Social Commission of the United Nations Organisation.

4) subsidiary and supplementary welfare provisions in operations in the firms;

B) to propose, to Parliament and to the Government, measures for the improvement of the system of protection for workers, and for its rigorous application.

The work of the Commission was divided into three stages: preliminary preparation, the survey itself, and the sorting of the material collected prior to presentation to Parliament.

First phase : preparation

Owing to the wide range and complexity of the field to be investigated, which covered all sectors of production, the Parliamentary Commission began its work by settling an organic plan of operations and, at the same time, determining the means and instruments by which the enquiry should proceed.

a) *Statistical survey* - The Commission began, therefore, with preliminary statistical examination of the economic structure of Italy in order to choose the required "guinea pigs". It settled on 200 industrial enterprises representing the most important Italian productive activities, such as metallurgy, mechanical, mining, textiles and chemicals. It then drew up a structural outline of labour in agriculture, building and other sectors, including transport, and communications, banking and insurance, commerce, economic activities run by the State and by public enterprise, fisheries etc., and determined how the enquiry should proceed in these sectors.

b) *Social legislation* - The aim of this aspect of the enquiry was to give concrete form to the practical results achieved by the complex apparatus of legislation and social institutions favouring human and social conditions of labour, and to draw attention to the gaps which exist in the legislation and social institutions for the protection of workers, showing where the present system is contradictory, inadequate, or too expensive. The first step taken by the Commission was to set experts to work to re-examine social legislation in connection with the single institutes and the limits covered by each single law to investigate problems of the interpretation and application of the laws dealing with labour relations and the efficacy of the system of supervision. Other aspects of social legislation were examined in detail in the enquiries which were held directly by the Commission itself: these included aspects deserving special attention, such as the legal discipline of labour relations, limited contracts, off-premise work, contracted working hours, the termination of labour agreement and individual and collective bargaining.

c) *Collective agreements* - The Commission made enquiries concerning: "the respect of contracts and Trade Union agreements, covering both pay and working conditions, besides the treatment of labour yet unprotected by collective agreements". The Commission, in the first place, examined the question of collective agreements which, in spite of Art. 39 of the Italian Constitution, were still without legal force *erga omnes*. The Commission has taken steps to collect all the data referring to this difficult problem, and to draw up a general picture of the results obtained with collective bargaining. All labour contracts stipulated since 1945 are being published under the auspices of the Commission: this attempt deserves special mention, in that it aims at re-ordering a sector where, in recent years, serious cases of confusion have come to light. Nor has another interesting side of the enquiry been neglected: wage-increases from the pre-war period to the present day.

d) *Labour disputes* - In order to examine this question in detail, the Chairman of the Commission asked the Ministry of Justice to furnish information as to the number of individual labour disputes registered, the verdicts pronounced, the disputes settled, and the number dropped, for the period from January 1951 to June 30, 1955, in all the judicial offices of the Republic. A report on individual labour disputes was requested from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. With the aid of the direct collaboration of the Turin, Milan, Naples and Potenza Courts of Appeal, a "test" enquiry has been made into the verdicts issued by the Courts of Appeal, concerning labour disputes, during 1954. This sample survey has made it possible to examine a sector which for years remained little known, by providing ample documentary evidence and reports.

e) *Social welfare* - The Commission first drew up "a general picture of the social assistance schemes, based on action taken over groups of workers which were covered, those which have remained outside, every system of assistance, the various methods of payment, the administrative and judicial procedure, and the functioning of the benevolent organizations". The whole vast sector of social insurance has been covered by the enquiry. A special enquiry was directed by the Commission into problems relating to the simplification of administrative procedure, the unification of contributions, especially in relation to their legal repercussions, to the assistance provided and to its amount. All these problems have been grouped into six points: workers insured; insurance benefits; main payment of benefits; procedure following refusal of assistance; assistance and defence of claimants; against organizations responsible for the various forms of compulsory insurance. Detailed reports have been obtained on

all the points in the above approved programme, with separate reports for each item, from 24 Insurance organizations, 8 benevolent assistance organizations, the Unified Agricultural Contributions Scheme and the Ministry of Labour. In this way, precious information has been compiled on this particular field, which will be extremely useful in making the necessary improvements and modifications.

f) *Human Relations* - The Commission extended its enquiries to include the moral conditions of labour and the human relations programme practised by companies. To this end, the enquiry attempted to reveal relations between labour and the factory councils, between factory councils and management, between labour and management and labour and shop foremen. The aim was to discover whether management was effectively interested in the social welfare of dependents outside the limits of the factory. In general, a much better picture was obtained from personal visits to chosen industrial concerns. The moral status of the employee was also carefully investigated and the many experiments made in human relations were weighed and judged.

g) *Human Results* - One of the basic objectives of the investigation conducted by the Commission has been the protection of the human side of labour and the attention given to the individual, both in and out of the factory. This covers such items as guaranteed employment, correct use of abilities and protection from occupational and non-occupational risk. Enquiries into these points were chiefly effected through statistical research, although there were certain aspects which called for qualitative rather than quantitative approaches, either through direct questioning or the answering of set series of questions. Among other things, the survey considered diet in relation to the professional activity of the individual, his financial standing, debts incurred, housing problems, hobbies (if any), sanitary conditions, rehabilitation of the sick and invalids with a view to future employment, correct use of the worker's abilities, and the continuation of his general education.

The technical and methodological research undertaken by the Commission in the first phase of the enquiry, has made it possible to set out in full the various problems inherent to the worker, establishing a pattern which could be followed in the second phase of the enquiry.

Second phase : direct investigation

It was on the basis of the results of the preliminary investigation that the Committee passed to the second phase. This opened on January 10, 1956, and involved 200 companies representing the major industrial sectors. In June of the same year, conditions in agriculture and the building trade were examined. The method adopted by the Commission is the sample method, and consists — as is known — in making a full report on a limited number of units, belonging to a certain group, and which form typical samples. The Commission divided into sub-committees, visited the Provincial capitals listed in the following table, and in the order recorded, for the purpose of investigating industry.

Covering the building sector, the Commission visited Reggio Calabria, Chieti, Sondrio, Potenza, Catania, Rome. When extending it

UNITS VISITED IN THE SAMPLE INVESTIGATION

PROVINCE	Mechanical industries	Metallurgic industries	Mining industries	Textile industries	Chemical industries	Total
urin	10	—	—	5	3	18
ercelli	—	—	—	7	—	7
osta	—	—	4	—	—	4
ergamo	—	3	—	4	—	7
ilan	20	—	—	13	5	38
arese	—	—	—	10	—	10
enice	—	4	—	—	3	7
icenza	—	—	—	3	—	3
enoa	8	3	—	—	—	11
iacenza	—	—	2	—	—	2
lorence	6	—	—	5	—	11
rosseto	—	—	5	—	—	5
eghorn	—	1	3	—	3	7
assa Carrara	—	—	5	—	—	5
isa	—	—	—	—	3	3
iena	—	—	4	—	—	4
erni	—	1	—	—	—	1
ome	6	—	—	—	3	9
aples	5	3	—	3	3	14
alerno	—	—	—	3	—	3
aranto	2	—	—	—	—	2
atanzaro	—	1	—	—	2	3
grigento	—	—	5	—	—	5
altanissetta	—	—	5	—	—	5
alermo	5	—	—	1	1	7
agliari	—	—	6	—	—	6
avona	—	—	—	—	3	3
<i>Total...</i>	62	16	39	54	29	200

quiries to agriculture, it went to Rovigo, Lecce, Vercelli, Ferrara, Reggio Calabria, Foggia, Ravenna, Potenza, Sassari, Caserta, Cremona, Catania and Grosseto.

INDUSTRY — In the course of its examination of conditions in industry in each of the provinces, the members of the Commission began by selecting a sample unit. It then collected preliminary data on accidents and sickness, interviewing trades union organizers, representatives of the factory councils and management, and individual workers practising various skilled and semi skilled trades, some of them volunteers, others selected by chance. By October 1957, 42 provinces had been visited and a careful examination made of labour conditions in industry and agriculture. In all, 654 trades union representatives, 295 state officials, 207 functionaries of various insurance and labour benefits institutes were interviewed. Visits were made to 6 industrial plants (representing the mechanical, metallurgical, chemical, textile, mining and building industries) and 42 rural communes. Labour questions were discussed with 608 members of factory councils, 418 employers and factory managers, and 3,832 dependents.

Talks with local trades union organizers led to data being collected on a wide range of subjects, including the creation and election of factory councils, form and style of labour contracts in use in the province, off-premises work and contracting,

working hours, the application of inter-federal labour contracts in cases of individual and collective dismissals, information on piece-work, production bonuses and time bonuses, the question of apprentices, information on outstanding individual and collective labour disputes and trades union intervention in questions of observance of labour laws and collective contracts.

Before the Commission began these visits, the Head office of the I.N.A.I.L. (National Workers' Accident Insurance Institute) placed a series of statistics at its disposal, relating to the percentage distribution of circumstances causing accidents, the index for the seriousness of such accidents, and the index of their frequency. In this way, members could form a preliminary idea of the safety conditions existing in the firms visited.

The information sought in *interviews with members of factory councils and representatives of management* may be summarized as follows: whether the company concerned was registered with the trades union associations; composition of the factory councils and to what extent the inter-federal agreement of May 8, 1953, is respected in the election of members; if the factory council maintains a register; if its members are given free time in which to perform their special duties; the action of the factory councils on behalf of industrial employees; number of visits made by local inspectors; respect of wage scales set out in collective contracts; possible labour disputes; social services existing in the factory; working hours, with special reference to conditions for women and minors; and time required for payment of insurance subsidies, sickness benefits, dues, etc.

Interviews with individual workers generally took place for the purpose of obtaining the following information: personal data on the worker; housing conditions, graded according to quality; standard of living; knowledge of the collective contract in force in the company employing him; trade and wages and reason of employment; type of contract existing between the individual and industry; wages; wage increases; family allowances; production bonuses; piece-work, method used, speed and production rate; factory canteen; insurance card; health of individual workers; benefits, sick benefits from social insurance institutes in the event of illness; sanitary and safety conditions in the factory; possible disciplinary action; relations between workers, factory committees and management; training of industrial workers through special courses; general knowledge of the company employing the individual and the existence, if any, of social services.

Turning to the building trade, the Commission sought information by approaching the trades unions and posing the following questions; labour contracts in use in the provinces and their application; current situation of contractors and sub-contractors and labour conditions practised; work shifts normally followed by various companies; information and data on piece work and production rate; conditions for apprentices; factory councils and their operation; possible disputes over electoral regulations; information on trades union intervention to enforce observance of labour laws and collective contracts.

In discussions with the *Factory Councils and Management*, the members of the Commission asked for information relating to the relations between the factory Council and the company, the working hours and pay of the workers; the observance of the clauses covering fixed rates of pay in the collective contracts; information regarding apprenticeship, type of piece work; the laws and contract regulations applied; intervention of the Council with Management; collective disputes at management level, if any; the granting by the firm of contracts or sub-contracts to special groups of workers; the existence, if any, of a workers' canteen; the sanitary conditions and general safety provisions of the firm; accidents, if any, and their cause the granting of assistance benefits, etc.

In interviews with *dependants of the building industry*, the following main points were dealt with: personal data of the worker; the standard of living of the worker

and of his family; the reasons for his employment; type of collective agreement applied to firm, and the worker's knowledge of it; total pay earned; number of months per year during which he works; whether he works on piece-rates, and what type; disciplinary measures, if any; whether the worker has observed any instance of infraction of contract or law by the firm; disputes, if any; security measures and sanitation in the firm; health of worker; whether the worker holds an I.N.A.M. (National Institute of Health Assistance) card or an I.N.P.S. (National Institute of Social Insurance) card; amount received as allowance for accidents, or pension for ill health or old age.

AGRICULTURE - The method of enquiry for this sector differs in a number of ways from that applied to industry. In view of the mobility of agricultural labourers, it was thought better to take the commune as the basic unit for investigation, rather than single farms.

The delegation therefore determined which Communes should be visited, and held discussions with the trades union organizations, with employers and agricultural workers, as well as with the public authorities; in this enquiry, as in the others, the delegations of the Commission were assisted by the Board of Labour.

In the interviews with the *trades union organizations*, information was requested on the following main items: the present state of contracting relative to the renewal of expired or revoked Provincial contracts, and the situation of the trades union organizations, of the employers and of the workers; difficulties which have been met in the renewal of contracts; whether all forms of employment were covered by collective contracts; the number of labour exchanges existing in the Province, with particular reference to rural areas; whether the availability of the labour force has been fixed by decree or contract in the Province; the number of agricultural workers recorded in the population registers of the Communes; inadequacy of vocational training, and whether training courses are considered necessary; the application of the laws and collective labour agreements; the intervention of the trades union organizations and of the Boards of Labour to ensure the observance of the laws and collective agreements; information concerning individual or collective dismissal, etc.

Interviewing *employers* the Commission asked the following questions: personal data of the employer; his position in the firm; whether the firm was registered with the trades union association, and which; the number of dependants; regular workers, day labourers, extra workers, or those with special tasks; housing conditions of full time dependants; information regarding the number of skilled and qualified workers; whether full time labour is employed under the two-yearly contract provided for in Law No. 533 and on what terms; whether full time labour was employed through the labour exchange; the collective agreement which applies to the firm; whether production bonuses are given; whether, together with his pay packet, the worker is given a pay-sheet, in accordance with the law; whether the payment is registered on his work card; hours worked, daily and weekly, and whether the holidays are respected; measures relating to the physical and economic provisions for working mothers; dismissal of workers during 1954-55, and the motives for this; individual labour disputes which may have sprung up in the firm, and whether they had reference to the interpretation of labour agreements; social legislation; new experiments in human relations, if any; data relative to workers' debts if any have been incurred; miscellaneous data relating to hygiene and safety precautions for workers; whether the employer, in obedience to existing regulations, maintains records of contributions paid for insurance and welfare benefits; any accidents which have happened to workers in the firm, and what measures have been taken to help workers who have not the right to insurance benefits in case of sickness.

on the compilation of the results of the application of laws and contracts, on the observance of the regulations governing qualifications and promotion. Reports will also be prepared on work shifts, piece-work, and treatment of female labour.

D) *Setting out of the material concerning hygiene and safety measures.* Data on this subject are available from the declarations relating to accidents made by the workers, and the organizations questioned, from the reports provided by the Labour Boards and by the E.N.P.I. (National Accident Insurance Organization), and from the statistics made available by the companies dealt with, during the survey.

E) *Setting out of material concerning social welfare.* This material concerns information relating to the insurance contribution made by the workers and those made by the insurance organization, the average time needed to meet applications for assistance, and the payment system followed. This material, and the information obtained from questions on these points, is organized along the following lines: scope of the insurance organizations, the functioning of the local offices of these organizations; single insurance provisions; the responsibilities of the employer; particular problems of the Province.

F) *Setting out of the material collected on human relations.* A special scheme has been worked out for the presentation of this subject, on an experimental level, which has been gradually modified in order to include and utilize all the material collected, especially through interviews with workers, factory councils and managers.

The Parliamentary Commission shall be ready to report on its findings by December 31, 1957. In working out its conclusions, it has given precedence to questions relating to off-premises work, short term contracts and tenders, in order to meet pressing requests and to speedily provide Parliament with sufficient material with which to face eventual debates which are likely to arise as a result of several Bills which are to be brought to members' notice in the near future.

The material collected by the Commission (and which has the merit of freshness and originality) is the result of direct contact between its members and the interested categories. The documentation is completely objective, for the Commission was composed of representatives of all political trends. Further, the persons interrogated represented all sides of industry and agriculture: workers, factory councils, management, contractors, trades union organizers, Public authorities, etc. It will serve Parliament in the compilation of new social legislation and may well play a leading role in furthering social relations in Italy.

BIOGRAPHIES

Biographical sketches of leading Italians

ITALO GIULIO CAIATI, Deputy and member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, was born at Bitonto (Bari) on January 12, 1916. He lives at Brindisi. After obtaining an Arts degree, he became Assistant Lecturer at Rome University and now holds a teaching post in Philosophy and Pedagogics. Signor Caiati is also a member of the Catholic Action and of the Association of Catholic Secondary School Teachers. Commissioned in the Grenadiers during the second World War, he fought on the Russian front and was decorated for bravery. He later participated in the War of Liberation with the "Colleoni", partisan group and is included in the Roll of Honour. Signor Caiati's activities include: President of the Provincial C.L.N. (National Liberation Committee); Chairman of the Provincial A.C.L.I. (Italian Christian Worker's Association) and Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, a position he held until the elections of April 18, 1948.

He was also editor of *L'Avvenire del Popolo* and Chairman of the «Apulia Trust» Board. Signor Caiati was also associated with the daily newspaper *Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* and is a member of the Adriatic Academy.

He was elected as Member of the Constituent Assembly for the Lecce Division, with 15,813 preferential votes, in 1946. In the General Elections of April 1948, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the Lecce-Brindisi-Taranto Division, with 68,408 preferential votes. Signor Caiati was later appointed to the VII Parliamentary Commission: Public Works.

In 1953, he was re-elected for the third time with 69,397 preferential votes, representing the same division, and reappointed to the VII Parliamentary Commission: Public Works. He has been a member of the Zoli government since May 1957, as Under Secretary to the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.

* * *

EMANUELE GUERRIERI, Deputy and member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, was born on March 10, 1900, at Modica (Ragusa) where he still lives. He is married with two children and is a lawyer.

Signor Guerrieri was elected to the Constituent Assembly for the Catania constituency in 1946, with 16,903 preferential votes.

In the elections of April 1948, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the Catania-Syracuse-Ragusa-Enna constituency, with 28,270 preferential votes and later appointed to the III Parliamentary Commission: Justice.

In 1953, Signor Guerrieri was re-elected, for the third time, as parliamentary representative of the same constituency, with 30,798 preferential votes. He was appointed vice-Chairman of the III Parliamentary Commission: Justice, and in the Zoli government, of which he has been a member since May 22, 1957, was appointed Under Secretary to the Ministry of Public Works.

* * *

NICCHELE MAROTTA is a Deputy and member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group.

Signor Marotta was born on June 16, 1913, at Trecchina (Potenza), is married and lives in Potenza. He has a degree in Economics and Commerce and is a commercial expert and teacher.

He was a temporary Lieutenant in the Infantry.

He has held an executive position in the Italian Catholic Action Youth Movement in the Men's Union; was Provincial Secretary of the Potenza Christian Democrat Party, National Councillor of the Christian Democrat Party, and a member of the Potenza Municipal Council.

In 1948 he was elected Deputy for the Potenza-Matera Division, with 34,121 preferential votes, and successively appointed member of the I Parliamentary Commission: Welfare and Home Affairs, of the IV Commission: Finance and Treasury, and of the VIII: Transport.

He was re-elected Deputy in 1953, for the same Division, with 30,556 preferential votes and re-appointed to the IV Parliamentary Commission: Finance and Treasury.

Since May 22, 1957, he has been a member of the Zoli Cabinet, as Under Secretary to the Ministry of State Participations.

* * *

CAMILLO GIARDINA is a Senator, and member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group.

Senator Giardina was born on 29 March, 1907, at Pavia, and lives in Palermo. He is a Lawyer and University Professor, and has a wife and two children.

He has been a Full Professor of the History of Italian Law since 1937, teaching in the University of Urbino (1932-33), Messina (1933-35) and Palermo from 1935 until now.

During the war he was an Auxiliary Lieutenant Colonel attached to the Military Courts.

In 1942 he entered the underground movement of the Christian Democrats. From 1946-48 he was Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party for Palermo.

Senator Giardina is a national member of the Palermo Academy of Sciences, Literature and Arts, and of the Peloritana Academy of Messina; an honorary member of the Deputation of Local History for Apulia, and a corresponding member of the Naples Society of Local History.

In 1948 he was elected Senator in the College of Termini Imerese (in the Sicily Division) with 44,066 preferential votes.

He was a member of the VI Parliamentary Commission: Education and Fine Arts. In 1953 he was re-elected Senator for the same Division, with 33,364 preferential votes and returned to the VI Commission: Education and Fine Arts.

Senator Giardina has published the following works: *L'Istituto del Vicerè di Sicilia* (The Status of Viceroy in Sicily) (1930); *Scipione di Castro* (1931); « *I boni homines* » (1932); *Il Supremo Consiglio d'Italia* (The Supreme Council of Italy) (1934); *Studi sulla novazione* (Studies of Novation) (1937); *La proprietà degli alberi separata da quella del suolo* (The Ownership of Trees as distinct from the Ownership of Land) (1941); *Capitoli e privilegi di Messina* (Institutions and Privileges of Messina) (1936); *Studi di storia di diritto* Vol. I (Studies in the History of Law) (1951).

Since May 22, 1957, he has been a member of the Zoli Cabinet as Under Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Commerce.

* * *

CRESCENZO MAZZA is a Deputy, and member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group.

Signor Mazza was born on January 12, 1910, at Torre del Greco (Naples). He has a degree in Medicine and Surgery, and during the war worked as a District Physician. He was an Administrator of the *Banca di Credito Popolare*.

Signor Mazza was elected member of the Constituent Assembly in the Naples Division, with 11,626 preferential votes. In 1948 he was re-elected for the same Division, with 37,239 preferential votes, and was appointed Presidential Secretary in the Chamber of Deputies.

In 1953 he was re-elected Deputy for the third time, for the Naples-Caserta Division with 26,232 preferential votes and appointed member of the VIII Parliamentary Commission: Transport and the Merchant Navy, and was again appointed Presidential Secretary.

Since May 22, 1957, he has been a member of the Zoli Cabinet, as High Commissioner for Hygiene and Health.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF FEBRUARY 26, 1948, No. 2 - *Royal Legislative Decree of May 15-1946, No. 455.*

CONVERSION OF THE STATUTE OF THE REGION OF SICILY, APPROVED, BY THE LAW OF MAY 15-1946, No. 455, INTO CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

In view of the first paragraph of Article XVII of the Transitory Provisions, and Art. 116 of the Constitution;

PROCLAIMS

the following constitutional law, approved by the Constituent Assembly on January 1, 1948;

Art. 1

The Statute of the Region of Sicily, which was approved by the Legislative Decree of May 15, 1946, No. 455, forms part of the constitutional laws of the Republic and has all the effects and purposes of Art. 116 of the Constitution.

While the procedure for amendments laid down by the Constitution remains in force, modifications which are considered necessary by the State or by the Region may be approved by the national Parliament, by ordinary legislation, with the agreement of the Regional Assembly of Sicily, not more than two years from the date on which the present law comes into force.

Art. 2

The present constitutional law will come into force the day after its publication in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the Republic.

APPROVAL OF THE STATUTE OF THE REGION OF SICILY

The following has been sanctioned and proclaimed:

Single Article

The Statute of the Region of Sicily has been approved in the following text, signed, in my name and on my command, by the Prime Minister.

The Statute shall be submitted to the Constituent Assembly, to be co-ordinated with the new Constitution of the State.

STATUTE OF THE REGION OF SICILY

Art. 1

Sicily, with the Eolie, Egadi, and Pelagie islands, and the islands of Ustica and Pantelleria, is created an Autonomous Region, with juridical status, within the political unit of the Italian State, on the basis of the democratic principles which inspire the life of the Nation.

The city of Palermo is the capital of the Region.

CHAPTER I
ORGANS OF THE REGION

Art. 2

The organs of the Region are: The Assembly, the Junta and the Regional President. The Regional President and the Junta form the Government of the Region.

SECTION I - The Regional Assembly

Art. 3

The Regional Assembly consists of ninety members elected in the Region by direct, universal and secret suffrage, in accordance with the laws promulgated by the Regional Assembly on the basis of the principles fixed by the Constitution for the political elections.

The Members represent the whole Region, and hold office for a term of four years.

The new Assembly is convened by the Regional President, within three months of the dissolution.

Art. 4

The Regional Assembly elects from among its members its President, two deputy Presidents, the Secretaries of the Assembly and the Standing Committees, according to the norms of its internal regulations, which likewise contain the provisions relating to the exercise of the functions of the Regional Assembly.

Art. 5

The Members, before being admitted to office, take an oath in the Assembly to exercise their functions with the single aim of promoting the good, indivisible well-being of Italy and the Region.

Art. 6

Members may not be proceeded against for votes given within the Regional Assembly or opinions expressed in the exercise of their duties.

Art. 7

Members have the right to raise points, put questions and to introduce resolutions within the Assembly.

Art. 8

The State Commissioner, as appointed under Art. 27, may propose to the Government of the State that the Regional Assembly be dissolved for persistent violation of the present Statute.

The decree of dissolution must be preceded by the deliberation of the Legislative Assemblies of the State.

In this event the normal administration of the Region is entrusted to an extraordinary Commission with three members, appointed by the Italian Government on the designation of the same Legislative Assemblies.

This Commission provides for the election of a new Regional Assembly within three months.

SECTION II - The Regional President and the Regional Junta**Art. 9**

The Regional President and the Assessors (*Members of the Junta*) are elected by the Regional Assembly in its first sitting and from among its members, by secret ballot, with an absolute majority.

The Regional Junta is composed of the Regional President and the Assessors. The latter are appointed by the Regional President to particular branches of the Administration.

Art. 10

The Regional President, in case of absence or incapacity, is substituted by an assessor designated by him.

In the case of resignation, permanent incapacity, or death of the Regional President, the President of the Assembly, within 15 days, shall convene the Assembly for the election of the new Regional President.

CHAPTER II**FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL ORGANS****SECTION I - Functions of the Regional Assembly****Art. 11**

The Regional Assembly is convened by its President, in ordinary session, in the first week of every second month, and in extra-ordinary session, at the request of the Regional Government or a minimum of twenty members.

Art. 12

Regional Laws are promoted by the Regional Government and Members.

The Bills are drafted by the Committees of the Regional Assembly with the participation of the representatives of the professional categories and the technical organs of the Region. The regulations governing the application of the laws passed by the Regional Assembly are issued by the Regional Government.

Art. 13

The laws passed by the Regional Assembly and the regulations issued by the Regional Government are not complete if they lack the signatures of the Regional President and one of the Assessors responsible.

At the termination of the period stated in Art. 29, paragraph 2, they are promulgated by the Regional President and published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the Region. They shall come into force in the Region fifteen days after publication, unless provisions to the contrary are contained in single laws or regulations.

Art. 14

The Assembly, within the sphere of the Region, within the limits of the Constitutional laws of the State, and without prejudicing the agrarian and industrial reforms

determined by the Constituent Assembly of the Italian people, has exclusive power of legislation in regard to the following matters:

- a) Agriculture and forestry;
- b) Land reclamation;
- c) Civic rights;
- d) Industry and commerce, excepting the regulation of private activities;
- e) Promotion of agricultural and industrial production: encouragement, distribution, and protection of agricultural and industrial products and commercial activities;
- f) Town planning;
- g) Public works, excepting large scale public works which chiefly interest the Nation as a whole;
- h) Mines, quarries, peat bogs, salt mines;
- i) Public water supply, in so far as not connected with public works of national interest;
- l) Fishing and hunting;
- m) Public charities and charitable organizations;
- n) Tourist trade, hotel supervision, and preservation of landscape; upkeep of historical monuments and works of art;
- o) Regulation of the local organizations and of the relative districts;
- p) Organization of Regional offices and bodies;
- q) Legal and economic status of Regional employees and officials, which no case is to be lower than that of State personnel;
- r) Elementary education, museums, libraries and academies;
- s) Expropriation for public utility.

Art. 15

The Provincial districts and the dependent organs and public organizations are suppressed in the Region of Sicily.

The systematization of local organizations in the Region is based on the Communes and on free Communal Associations, granted wide administrative and financial autonomy.

Within the framework of these general principles, the Region is exclusively responsible for legislation and direct execution in questions concerning the areas of authority, organization and supervision of local bodies.

Art. 16

The Administrative organization referred to in Art. 15 will be regulated on the basis of the principles laid down by the present Statute, by the first Regional Assembly.

Art. 17

Within the limits of the general principles and interests laid down by State legislation, the Regional Assembly can, in order to meet the special conditions and interests of the Region itself, issue laws, even concerning the organization of the services on the following questions affecting the Region:

- a) Regional communications and transport, of every kind;
- b) Hygiene and public health;
- c) Health assistance;
- d) Secondary and University education;
- e) Regulation of credit, insurance and savings;

- f) Social legislation: labour relations, social insurance and assistance, respecting the minimum conditions laid down by the laws of the State;
- g) Food office;
- h) Management of public services;
- i) All other questions involving services which chiefly interest the Region itself.

Art. 18

The Regional Assembly can make recommendations, submit plans, on questions which come under the authority of State organs, but which may be of interest to the Region, and present them to the Italian Parliament.

Art. 19

The Regional Assembly, no later than January, will approve the Regional budget for the next financial year, prepared by the Regional Junta.
The financial year has the same terms as that of the State. The Regional balance sheet shall be submitted to the same Assembly for approval.

SECTION II - Functions of the President and of the Regional Junta**Art. 20**

The Regional President and Assessors, besides the functions exercised under Articles 12 and 13, paragraphs 1 and 2, and article 19, paragraph 1, carry out the executive and administrative functions in the Region, as listed in Art. 14, 15 and 17. On other questions, not listed under Art. 14, 15 and 17, they carry out administrative functions under the direction of the Central Government.
They are responsible for all their functions respectively to the Regional Assembly and to the Central Government.

Art. 21

The President is the Head of the Regional Government and represents the Region. He likewise represents the Central Government in the Region, but the Central Government may, nevertheless, send special Commissioners on a temporary basis to carry out particular State functions.
He is a member of the Council of Ministers (*Cabinet*) with the rank of Minister, and has a deliberative vote, in questions which interest the Region.

Art. 22

The Region has the right to participate, by means of a delegate appointed by the Regional Government, in decisions respecting the fares of the State Railways, and the creation and organization of national transport and communication services, by land, sea or air, which may affect the Region.

CHAPTER III**THE JUDICIARY****Art. 23**

The central judiciary organization has its respective departments in Sicily for matters concerning the Region.
The departments of the Council of State and of the Court of Accounts, in their respective fields of administration and public accounts, have the functions both to advise and to control.

The Magistrates of the Court of Accounts are nominated, by agreement, by the Central Government and the Government of the Region.

Extra-ordinary administrative appeals brought against administrative acts of the Region, will be decided by the President of the Region, after he has obtained the opinion of the Regional Section of the Council of State.

Art. 24

A High Court has been created in Rome, with six members and two substitute members, besides its President and the Procurator General, appointed, half by the Parliament of the State and half by the Regional Assembly, and chosen from persons specially qualified in juridical matters.

The President and the Procurator General are appointed by the High Court itself. The expenses of the High Court are born by the State and the Region, in equal proportions.

Art. 25

The High Court has jurisdiction on the constitutional legitimacy of:

- a) laws issued by the Regional Assembly;
- b) laws and provisions issued by the State, with respect to the present Statute and in relation to their efficacy within the Region.

Art. 26

The High Court also decides on impeachments brought by the Regional Assembly against the Regional President and Assessors for offences committed in the exercise of their functions under the present Statute.

Art. 27

A Commissioner, appointed by the Central Government, may ask for a decision by the High Court in the cases set out in Art. 25 and 26 and, in the latter case, also without prior impeachment by the Regional Assembly.

Art. 28

The laws of the Regional Assembly are sent within three days of their approval to the State Commissioner, who within five days may challenge their legitimacy before the High Court.

Art. 29

The High Court decides within twenty days of receiving such an appeal.

When eight days have passed without the Regional President receiving a copy of such a challenge, or if thirty days pass from the issuance of such a challenge, without the Regional President having received a sentence of annulment from the High Court, the laws are promulgated and immediately published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the Region.

Art. 30

The Regional President, on the recommendation of the Regional Assembly, and the Commissioner, as under Art. 27, can question before the High Court the constitutional legitimacy of laws and provisions of the State, within 30 days of publication.

CHAPTER IV

POLICE

Art. 31

The Regional President makes provision for the maintenance of law and order, through the State police which, in the Region, are employed and utilized by the Regional Government. The President of the Region may ask for the intervention of the Armed Forces of the State.

Nevertheless, the Central Government may take over the direction of the public security services, at the request of the Regional Government and the President of the Assembly and, in exceptional cases, on its own initiative, when the general interests and safety of the State are in question.

The President has also the right to propose, to the Central Government, the removal or transfer from the Island of police officials, setting forth the reasons for this request.

The Regional Government may organize special bodies of administrative police for the protection of particular services and interests.

CHAPTER V

STATE PROPERTY AND FINANCE

Art. 32

State property, including the public water supply existing in the Region, is assigned to the Region, with the exception of property which is of interest to State defence or to nation-wide services.

Art. 33

Likewise, State property existing today in the territory of the Region, and not of the kind named in Art. 32, is assigned to the Region and constitutes its property. The property of the Region, which cannot be disposed of, is as follows: the forests, which, by law, constitute today the forest property of the State in the Region; the mines, quarries and peat bogs, when these do not belong to the proprietor of the land; property of historical, archeological, palaeontological and artistic interest, and by any person whatsoever, in any circumstances whatsoever, in the soil of the Region; the buildings which are the seats of the public offices of the Region with their furnishings, and buildings used for public service in the Region.

Art. 34

The real estate in the region, which is not privately owned, is part of the Regional property.

Art. 35

The responsibilities assumed in the past by the State toward the Regional organizations are maintained, allowing for changes in the value of currency at the time of payment.

Art. 36

The financial needs of the Region are supplied from the income from property in the Region, through taxes imposed by the Region itself. Production tax and revenue from tobacco and salt monopolies and lotteries, however, paid to the State.

Art. 37

Income tax for industrial and trade establishments having head-offices outside Regional territory, but which have factories and installations within Regional boundaries, shall be assessed according to the local worth to be applied to the said factories and installations within the Region.

Tax which is due after assessment is paid to the Region through the competent Regional offices.

Art. 38

The State will pay annually to the Region, in the interests of national solidarity, a sum to be utilized in the execution of public works on the basis of an economic plan.

This sum will offset the lower income in the Region as compared with the national average.

Every five years this sum will be revised in relation to the variation of the data on which the preceding calculation was based.

Art. 39

The Customs and Excise service of the Region is entirely in the hands of the State. Customs tariffs, in so far as they concern the Region, and in relation to the maximum limits, will be fixed after consultation with the Regional Government.

Agricultural machinery and tools are exempted from all forms of duty, as are also machinery for the industrial processing of the agricultural products of the Region.

Art. 40

The general measures on currency control, approved by the State, are also applicable to the Region.

A Compensation Board has been created within the Bank of Sicily, which is responsible for payments of foreign currency deriving from Sicilian exports, emigrants remittances, tourism and the hire of vessels registered in Sicilian ports, according to the requirements of the Region. This Compensation Board shall remain in force as long as currency regulations are in being.

Art. 41

The Government of the Region is empowered to issue loans within the Region.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS**Art. 42**

The High Commissioner and the Regional Consultative Assembly for Sicily, including technical experts, remain in office with their present functions until the election of the Regional Assembly, which will take place, as provided for by the Central Government, within three months of the approval of the present Statute, on the basis of the electoral law of the State, which is to be promulgated.

The electoral divisions are fixed, however, at nine, corresponding to the present Provincial divisions, and splitting up the number of the Deputies on the basis of the population in each division.

Art. 43

A Commission of four members, two of which are appointed by the High Commissioner for Sicily and two by the Central Government, shall draw up the transitory provisions relating to the transfer of the State offices and personnel to the Region, and the norms for the application of the present Statute.

MIGRATION IN 1956

Outlines of Migration Activity. International Agreements and Negotiations. Assistance to Migrants.

The year 1956 produced a fairly satisfactory picture of migration activity (1). The most significant factors influencing the general movement may be summed up as follows: *permanent migration* was satisfactory and the *net* total of 179,693 units represented an 18,000 unit increase, approximately 11 %, over 1955; a marked development in permanent migration to continental countries which, from 45,725 units net in 1955 rose to 77,574 units net in 1956 (an increase of 71 % over 1955); a satisfactory flow in *seasonal migration* which increased from 128,350 to a total of 159,332 units, showing a 20 % rise over 1955; the high number of persons expatriated (222,000 units, many more than in each of the previous two years); the effect of the United States modified law which permitted the expatriation of 30,000 Italians to America outside the normal immigrant quota during 1955 and 1956; a considerable increase in «official» remittances which reached a peak figure of 154,489,000 dollars, surpassing the 1955 total by about 30 million dollars (23 %) and the 1954 total by 40 million dollars; the continuance of assisted migration to Australia; an increase in European demand for labour resulting from economic expansion and gaps created by contraction in other sources of manpower (drops in Algerian migration to France and Jamaican movement to Great Britain, increased migration from the United Kingdom, etc); the drafting and signing of various bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements; completion of a draft of the *Bill on Migration*; reorganization of the Migration Department; the introduction of several useful schemes concerning the vocational training of would-be migrants; the United States Law No. 726, which authorized the opening of a 5 million dollar fund for the agricultural colonization of South America; the creation of the *Schneider Fund* which, within the sphere of the Council of Europe, will shortly start activity with the construction of housing for migrant workers.

The negative side of the picture, in 1956, offset by the overall optimistic factors, is shown by the following: a general increase in the number of returnees, very much evidenced in the case of the South American countries (the figure of 19,680 units in 1956 is equal to almost half the number of migrants moving to those countries, 45,552, during the same year); a rise in the number of *consular repatriations* which, reaching a figure of 8,498 units, exceeded the preceding year by more than 40 %; a constant and disturbing drop in the flow of migrants to the Latin American

1) For earlier years see: *Italian emigration during the period from 1946-1954* — «Italian Affairs», vol. IV, No. 6, pp. 985-995; *Italian Emigration in 1955*, vol. V, No. 6, pp. 1463-1470.

countries; a contraction in assisted migration to transoceanic countries; a lack of adequate living and labour conditions, insufficient security measures, particularly in the mines, which have delayed migration and brought about such serious disasters as that of Marcinelle; the forced return from Egypt of certain groups of the Italian community (1,638 persons); the termination of the United States law on extra-quota migrants and which has not been renewed. Lastly, there is the general negative influence which the sudden appearance of 200,000 Hungarian refugees on the western labour market may have on Italian migration.

In connection with the return flow of migrants to Italy, it should be remembered that, in the past, there has been heavy movement to the South American countries and therefore returnees from this area form part of a normal stream which, after a number of years, flows back from those nations to which migration has been heaviest. If an exact and realistic estimate is to be made of the question posed by this return migratory force, such a point must not be overlooked.

Table I - TOTAL PERMANENT MIGRATION FROM 1953 TO 1956
PER COUNTRY OF DESTINATION (a)

YEAR	Europe	Trans-ocean	Mediterranean	Total
1953				
Migrants	35,370	110,209	2,393	147,972
Repatriated	6,500	26,751	4,824	38,075
Net	28,870	83,458	— 2,431	109,897
1954				
Migrants	27,713	140,198	2,170	170,081
Repatriated	6,969	25,330	5,687	37,986
Net	20,744	114,868	— 3,517	132,095
1955				
Migrants	48,779	145,614	2,186	196,579
Repatriated	3,054	28,030	4,209	35,293
Net	45,725	117,584	— 2,023	161,286
1956				
Migrants	85,674	135,372	1,819	222,865
Repatriated	7,100	29,850	6,222	43,172
Net	78,574	105,522	4,403	179,699

(a) The figures given in the table refer to the number of units. A rough calculation suggests that the number of workers permanently emigrated, not calculating those repatriated, classified according to the *Ten Year Economic Development Plan*, are approximately 110,000 units. By workers the Plan means 96 % of the males between 15 and 65 years of age and 36 % of the women in the same age group from the Northern Regions of Italy, and 26.6 % of those from the Southern Regions. Besides this, there has been an increase of approximately 35,000 workers in seasonal emigration. As these migrants represent a proportion of workers which, generally speaking, has not affected the Italian labour market, this figure should be calculated as coming under the *Ten Year Economic Development Plan*. Therefore the number of workers expatriated in 1956, as far as the Plan is concerned, is in the region of 145,000 units.

The conditions existing on the domestic and world labour markets have obviously affected the trend of Italian migration. The situation of the Italian market has caused labour, particularly unskilled elements, to maintain a live interest in migration to those countries offering satisfactory living conditions (Canada, the United States, Australia, Great Britain, France), while the requirements of the world labour market have drawn large numbers of migrants towards the European nations, Australia, Canada. Others, chiefly family groups, have shown a preference for Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

Statistics for Italian migration in 1956 show an increase over the preceding years in the global movement of migrants, in seasonal migration, in the migratory movement, in the number of units which have migrated and in the volume of remittances.

A disturbing figure, and one that requires suitable measures to be taken for the future, is the high number of consular returnees; leaving aside the special features brought about by the crisis in Egypt, the figure was 40 % higher than that registered in 1955, reaching a total of 8,498 units. Returning migrants have generally increased by 25 % over 1955.

Permanent Migration, as Table I shows, was higher in 1956 than in any of the three preceding years: this increase is due to the continued development of European emigration which neutralized and offset the drop in the transocean movement. The data given in the table show, on the one hand a sharp rise in the figures for European emigration (71 % higher than in 1955), and on the other a drop of 11 % in transocean emigration, although this nevertheless remains a sector of the greatest importance. The negative state of migration to Mediterranean countries has more than doubled since 1955 owing to the political events in Northern Africa (this means that the returning stream of emigrants is much larger than the outgoing current.).

Permanent Migration to European Countries

The marked increase in permanent migration to European countries, which had already characterised 1955, showed a further rise of 71 % in 1956 over the preceding year, which in its turn showed a large increase over 1953-1954.

The important role played by migration to France should be mentioned (more than 70 % of the total) and, against this, the drop in the number of miners emigrating to Belgium, as a result of the inadequacy of safety measures in the mines, which led to the Marcinelle disaster.

Table II - PERMANENT MIGRATION OF ITALIANS TO EUROPE
FROM 1953 TO 1956 PER COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

YEAR	Belgium	France	England	Austria	Sweden	Germany	Luxemburg	Holland	Other countries
1953									
Migrants	8,832	17,224	5,502	557	24	242	1,116	81	1,792
Repatriated	593	4,378	272	...	...	8	...	...	1,249
Net	8,239	12,846	5,230	557	24	234	1,116	81	543
1954									
Migrants	3,278	13,132	7,787	732	27	361	904	142	1,350
Repatriated	96	4,690	1,039	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
Net	3,182	8,442	6,748	732	27	361	904	142	206
1955									
Migrants	17,073	17,901	10,400	650	315	1,200	...	240	1,000
Repatriated	1,200	900	520	...	1	...	...	4	429
Net	15,873	17,001	9,880	650	314	1,200	...	236	571
1956									
Migrants	10,395	57,477	11,520	1,600	400	2,057	...	2,010	1,115
Repatriated	1,200	2,600	1,150	1,200	30	...	...	120	800
Net	9,195	54,877	10,370	400	370	2,057	...	1,890	315

A new feature in Italian emigration was the opening of the German labour market to Italian workers during 1956, as a result of the agreement signed in Rome on December 20, 1955, and also the large current toward Holland. In spite of the present low figures, these two countries open up new perspectives in the picture of Italian migration.

A considerable proportion of the movement to Europe, in 1956 as in earlier years, was made up of emigrants assisted by the Ministry of Labour and by the competent organs in the receiving countries. The countries toward which the mass of assisted emigrants was destined were France, Belgium and Great Britain.

Some of the assisted emigrants were the dependants of workers.

Permanent Transoceanic Migration

The volume of Italian Transoceanic Migration in 1956 reached 105,500 units net, which was 10,000 units less than the average for 1954 and 1955. This drop was due chiefly to the continued economic and political crisis in some of the main South American countries of destination.

Nevertheless, the drop in the number of emigrants to South America in 1956 was largely offset by the increased emigration to the United States (both through the special law for refugees and owing to the importance of the number of those persons included in extra quota categories, by now higher than the quota figures). The stream of migrants to Canada swelled during the year, while that to Australia dropped slightly, in spite of the continuance of assisted migration. Of the total transoceanic movement, the highest proportion went to the United States, followed by Canada, Australia, Venezuela and Argentina.

Table III - PERMANENT TRANSOCEANIC MIGRATION FROM 1953 TO 1956
PER COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

YEAR	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Uruguay	U.S.A.	Venezuela	Other countries
1953								
Migrants	21,350	12,865	14,328	22,610	1,774	9,996	23,920	3,360
Repatriated.....	8,127	1,940	5,147	484	331	2,653	6,937	1,122
Net	13,223	10,925	9,171	22,126	1,443	7,343	16,983	2,244
1954								
Migrants	33,866	16,960	12,949	23,440	1,446	26,231	21,978	3,322
Repatriated	6,899	1,623	2,695	848	316	2,701	9,124	1,122
Net	26,967	15,337	10,254	22,594	1,130	23,530	12,854	2,200
1955								
Migrants	18,276	27,699	8,523	19,282	3,345	34,975	29,541	3,977
Repatriated.....	6,380	1,820	2,592	1,208	353	3,607	11,084	983
Net	11,896	26,879	5,931	18,074	2,992	31,368	18,457	2,994
1956								
Migrants	10,652	25,631	6,022	28,008	1,772	36,386	22,350	4,531
Repatriated.....	4,263	2,437	2,080	1,271	534	5,578	12,215	1,477
Net	6,389	23,194	3,942	26,737	1,238	30,808	10,135	3,054

Table III-A) - ASSISTED OVERSEAS MIGRATION (C.I.M.E.)
FROM 1952 TO 1956

YEAR	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Israel	Rhodesia	Uruguay	U.S.A.	Venezuela	Other countries	Total
1952 (a).....	68	250	8,036	446	1,065	65	...	...	480	1,130	123	11,607
1953 (a).....	8,733	188	7,140	925	124	49	...	...	81	3,547	242	20,980
1954 (a).....	28,895	1,090	11,245	1,227	448	40	...	...	197	4,807	454	48,263
1955	15,104	10,641	7,324	1,664	878	54	73	2,723	2,176	4,834	381	45,852
1956	8,596	7,559	4,844	3,029	220	184	1,234	1,646	6,651	4,800	619	39,382

(a) Excluding Trieste.

The drop in Italian migration to South America has remained steady and is disturbing. It is characteristic of all the countries of South America and is made worse by the very high number of emigrants returning from the same countries to Italy (19,680), a figure never reached before and equal to half the number of new emigrants (41,552). This trend has affected the remittances from South American countries, which decreased as against the 1955 sums.

Roughly, one third of the total transoceanic migration in 1956 (39,382 persons) consisted of *assisted emigrants*, with the collaboration of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (C.I.M.E.); the remaining two thirds were made up of *free emigrants* (that is to say persons who left because called to jobs abroad or because they had a contract for employment, but without any specific form of financial assistance or aid by the State or by international organizations) and about 5,500 *spontaneous migrants* (that is migrants who emigrated without being called to employment or having work contracts), most all of whom headed for Venezuela (1). Assisted transoceanic migration showed a further drop, as compared with 1955, of 10 %. The encouraging development of assisted migration towards Rhodesia, instead, been registered.

Migration to the Mediterranean area

The net permanent Italian migration towards the Mediterranean area in 1956 continued negative (as in most years since the war) in that the number of returning migrants was much higher than that of outgoing migrants, owing to the political, economic and social conditions in North Africa. Recent events in Egypt also served to intensify the question toward the end of 1956, so that the number of Italian emigrants in 1956 was 48 % higher than in 1955.

) In brief, the data for *spontaneous migration* are as follows: 1953: 1,600; 1954: 2,000; 1955: 5,000; 1956: 5,500.

Table IV - MIGRATION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA
FROM 1953 TO 1956 PER COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

YEAR	Algeria	Egypt (a)	Israel	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Other coun- tries	Total
1953								
Migrants .....	...	220	...	...	...	932	1,241	2,393
Repatriated .....	...	290	...	...	...	937	3,597	4,824
Net .....	...	- 70	...	...	...	- 5	2,356	- 2,433
1954								
Migrants	6	394	41	457	18	745	509	2,170
Repatriated	5	478	47	3,179	35	1,448	495	5,687
Net	1	- 84	- 6	- 2,722	- 17	- 703	14	- 3,511
1955								
Migrants	9	400	97	392	14	742	351	2,005
Repatriated .....	...	280	287	2,043	78	1,248	252	4,188
Net	9	120	190	- 1,651	64	506	99	2,165
1956								
Migrants	3	306	76	538	7	556	333	1,819
Repatriated	8	1,638	25	1,824	47	2,170	510	6,222
Net	- 5	- 1,332	51	- 1,286	- 40	- 1,614	- 177	- 4,464

(a) According to the data of the Central Institute of Statistics, the repatriates in 1956 were only 709; the figure of 1,638 repatriates seems, however, more probable, in that it is based on communications received directly from the Italian Consulates in Egypt.

In spite of the agreements with Tunisia which had been announced, the stream of repatriates increased by approximately 73 %, while the repatriates from Libya decreased by 12 %.

Repatriates

The total figure for the number of returning migrants in 1956, 43,172 units, is much higher than in 1955 (24 %), due, above all, to the exceptional flow from Egypt and Venezuela; as however, there has been an increasing number of expatriates, the net Italian permanent migration for 1956 was 11% higher than in 1955, and was the highest registered in the course of the last four years.

Nevertheless, apart from the worsening of the situation, now chronic, through the flow back of repatriates in the Mediterranean area, the problem of repatriations remains serious, and is particularly marked in transoceanic migration, where the total number (29,850 units) was higher in 1955, the peak year of the last three. Venezuela still holds the record for the number of Italians repatriated, with 12,215 units, or more than 50 % of the number of migrants to that country; this is followed by the United States, Argentina, Australia, and Brazil, with respectively 5,578, 4,263, 2,437 and 2,080 units.

In 1956, as in preceding years, Canada proved to be the country from which there was the least flow of returnees. During the past four years, 93,340 migrants have left for this country, but only 3,800 have returned during the same period.

For the Consular repatriates (those sent back at State expense on account of destitution or illness) the following data are given for 1953-1956: 1953: 4,122 units; 1954: 4,580; 1955: 5,180; 1956: 8,498. There has been therefore, in the last four years, an increase of 65 %. The greater number of repatriates came from Egypt (1,638 units, of which 1,411 repatriated as a result of political events); from Venezuela (1,887); from Libya (Tripolitania, 1,112); from France: (646); from Brazil (527); from Tunisia (482) and from Argentina (463).

Seasonal Migration

In this category are listed those persons obtaining employment in other countries, and who stay out of Italy for a period varying from a few months to one year. In 1956, this form of migration reached a new record of 159,332 units (20 % higher than in 1955), and the main stream flowed towards Switzerland, France and Luxemburg. As mentioned earlier in this article, there is now a new opening, for this category of emigration, towards Germany.

Many of the seasonal emigrants, as in other years, have been assisted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (for selection, documentation and the journey).

Table V — SEASONAL MIGRATION FROM 1953 TO 1956
PER COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

YEAR	Switzerland	France	Luxemburg	Germany	Total
1953	57,236	19,463	...	...	76,699
1954	65,671	15,173	...	...	80,844
1955	95,049	22,812	5,700	...	123,561
1956	113,907	30,075	6,500	8,850	159,332

Total of permanent migrants in the second post-war period

To conclude this survey, the *permanent migrants* who have left Italy *since the war*, subtracting the number of those repatriated, number 1,566,280. Transoceanic destinations received more than one million Italians, and the European countries approximately 535,000; the number of workers included in these figures are well over one million. The following table shows the countries of destination which, in the post-war period, received the *highest number of Italian migrants*.

COUNTRIES	Migrants	Repatriated	Net total
Argentina	447,663	78,493	368,170
France	342,209	34,858	307,351
Belgium	205,763	55,795	149,968
United States	182,221	36,379	145,842
Canada	149,139	4,763	144,376
Australia	153,966	10,180	143,786
Venezuela	174,831	54,287	120,544
Brazil	93,397	23,040	70,357
Great Britain	61,785	3,872	57,913

Emigrants' Remittances (1)

During 1956, the volume of emigrants' remittances registered by the Italian Exchange Bureau showed a considerable rise, and marked the maximum total in post-war years. The volume of the 1956 remittances equalled 155 million dollars, of which 62 million in free currency, 91 million in E.P.U. currency, and approximately two million in other currencies. The data for emigrants' remittances in the last five years are as follows (in U. S. dollars): 1952: 102,019,000; 1953: 118,842,000; 1954: 114,073,000; 1955: 124,692,000; 1956: 154,489,000.

An increase was registered in remittances from the E.P.U. countries from the United States and from Canada; remittances from South America, instead, have steadily decreased.

While no exact data are available, it is thought that a high percentage of emigrants' remittances enter Italy through unofficial channels; these unofficial remittances can be valued, allowing for a wide margin of uncertainty, at no less than a further 100 million dollars. The total figure for the remittances is therefore over 254 million dollars (or approximately 158,000 million lire) and has reached a sum almost equal to the income from tourism, which, in 1956, totalled approximately 160,000 million lire.

International Negotiations and Agreements

The increased requirements of Italian migration led, in the course of 1956, to a widening of activity for the protection of *Italian workers abroad*, which was carried out on both a bi-lateral and multi-lateral level.

Bi-lateral approaches brought about:

negotiations with Belgium, following the suspension of migration of Italian miners to Belgium; *Italo-Chile Agreement*, regarding the air transport of emigrants (Geneva, April 5, 1956); the *Italo-Spanish Com*

(1) See also: *Remittances of Italian Emigrants*, "Italian Affairs", vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 1623-1624.

tion on social insurance (Madrid, July 21, 1956); the special Agreement regarding old age pensions for the special Protocol forming part of the *General Convention on Social Welfare between Italy and Holland* (October 28, 1952 (Rome, December 19, 1956); the *Italo-Swiss Convention* to avoid double taxation and to settle some questions relating to income tax and property.

In 1956, a series of *international agreements* were signed on matters relating to labour abroad, including: the *Protocol on the employment of Italian labour by the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg* (Luxemburg, February 7, 1956); *provisional agreement between Italy and France* in connection with the payment of Italian workers engaged for the 1956 beet harvest (Paris, February 26, 1956); *provisional agreement of the Italo-Belgian Mixed Commission on Migration* (Rome, April 11, 1956) (1); *Covenant No. 2 to the Franco-Italian Agreement* of November 13, 1954, by which the period during which emigrants can benefit from family allowances has been extended from 18 to 24 months (Paris, June 29, 1956); *Italo-Austrian Agreement* relating to the exchange of « stagiaires » (Rome, July 12, 1956); *Provisional Agreement on negotiations for migration and social welfare* (Luxemburg, November 8, 1956); *Provisional Agreement of the Mixed Italo-French Commission* (Paris, December 20, 1956); *Covenant No. 3 to the Agreement between Italy and France of November 13, 1954*, relating to the payment in Italy of family allowances and extending the validity of the Agreement itself for a further year; *Exchange of Notes between Italy and Argentina* announcing the Agreement of October 27, 1947 on the reciprocal opening of funds. Mention should also be made of an exchange of notes between the two parties on the extension until August 31, 1957 of the Italo-Australian emigration agreement of May 29, 1951.

Multi-lateral negotiations include the following :

an Agreement with the C.I.M.E. (Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration) for Air Transport; within the O.E.E.C., the

(1) In this connection mention should be made of the intense activity which has been carried out both bilaterally and through the Coal and Steel Community, to obtain greater security guarantees and improved living and working conditions for Italian miners in Belgium.

The serious mining accidents which darkened 1956 (especially at Quaregnon on February 8, and at Marcinelle on August 8) which forced the Italian Government to stop Italian migration to those mines, brought forward the urgency of ensuring, for miners, a higher standard of safety. This called for a united effort, which, through careful study of the situation in all sectors of the mining organization, should identify the deficiencies and discover the technical, administrative and social remedies. At the request, therefore, of the Italian Government, the Coal and Steel Community, in September 1956, called a special international conference which, after six months work, collected its conclusions in a report to be submitted to the examination and decisions of the Committee of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community.

renewal for one year of the decision on the *liberalization of the labour force*; the creation within the Council of Europe, of the *Resettlement Fund* which, with a capital of 6-7 million dollars, and with the function of guarantor, is to finance undertakings to help solve the problem of excess population, and will soon begin with the *construction of workers' housing*; the *International Convention* for the recognition abroad of *maintenance obligations* (New York, June 30, 1956), which, when signed and ratified by the chief immigration countries, should help to solve one of the most painful aspects of emigration: that of the failure of migrants to recognize their responsibilities to dependants in their land of origin; the *European Convention on the Social Security* of workers employed on international transport (Geneva, July 9, 1956); the *Convention on the law applying to the maintenance of children* (The Hague, October 24, 1956); Italy's adhesion (London, December 10, 1956) together with Germany, to the *Convention concerning frontier workers and apprentices*, signed on April 17, 1950, by the countries of the Brussels Treaty. Of particular interest is the preparatory work for the *Common Market*, which, once in operation, should serve to raise the level of employment in the member countries.

Negotiations have also been held, with the *European Coal and Steel Community*, concerning the project for a *European Convention on social security*; within the *Council of Europe*, relating to the project of a *European Code of Social Security*; in the *C.I.M.E.* concerning *agricultural settlement*; in the *Common Market* concerning the *safeguarding of the rights of migrant workers*.

Assistance to Italians abroad

In terms of financial assistance, aid to Italians abroad during 1955 was 20 million lire higher than in 1955 and 60 million more than in 1953.

Sub-divided per continent, the assistance expenses are shown in Table VI (*collective assistance* made directly through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, amounting to 130 million lire, and *Consular assistance* for repatriation, hospital expenses and funerals, subsidies, etc. 37 million lire).

The C.I.M.E. (1), for its part, working in agreement with the relevant organs of the Ministry of Labour and Public Welfare, has done much to simplify the expatriation of transocean migrants through the adoption of special measures listed below. The activities of the Mission for the settlement of migrants, set up in Italy by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration of Geneva, is well known.

(1) See: *Italian Emigration in 1955* - « Italian Affairs » Vol. V. No. 6, page 146.

Table VI - AID TO ITALIANS ABROAD FROM 1953 TO 1956 PER CONTINENT

COUNTRY	1953	1954	1955	1956
Europe	104,078,544	111,633,130	117,515,030	158,265,979
America	109,129,765	118,461,466	124,343,466	114,703,114
Asia	15,798,733	14,696,661	13,915,822	14,574,982
Africa	161,164,958	180,934,886	189,951,825	187,430,668
Australasia	49,528,000	34,273,857	34,273,857	25,025,257
<i>Total</i>	440,000,000	460,000,000	480,000,000	500,000,000

Particular mention should be made of the S.A.S. (*Selection Assistance Service*) as it collaborates with Government bodies concerned in carrying out a pre-selection of candidates for transoceanic countries.

Some reception countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Rhodesia, asked the S.A.S. to undertake responsibility in the professional and medical selection of candidates for migration. This is the first step towards the achievement of the main aim of the S.A.S., which is to operate, as a multilateral instrument, in the interests both of the emigration and immigration countries, to provide an efficient, economic and uniform method of pre-selection and selection, to be applied throughout uniform criteria for selection by one authoritative body, strictly adapted to the needs of controlled emigration.

The activity of the S.A.S. in 1956 was carried out in six main sectors:

1) *vocational preselection* of candidates for organized transoceanic migration, and for European emigration; 2) *enrolment* of candidates for emigration to Brazil, Canada, Colombia and Rhodesia; 3) *indirect selection* for Brazil, Colombia and Rhodesia; 4) *planning, organization and control* of training courses for trainee firemen for Rhodesia; 5) *vocational and individual pre-selection* of candidates for «Vocational Training Courses» in 1955 and 1956. 6) *placing* in transoceanic and European countries of candidates successful in vocational training courses in 1955 and 1956.

Altogether, in 1956, S.A.S. was responsible for the vocational pre-selection of 6,906 candidates and for the indirect selection, entrusted to it by a number of immigration countries, of 3,296 workers, for a general total of 10,202 units.

Italian workers expatriated in 1956, thanks to S.A.S. activity, directly or through agents, were 2,932: 900 to Australia, 60 to Brazil, 10 to Canada, 47 to Colombia, 600 to Rhodesia, and 1,120 to other countries.

Mention should also be made of the so-called « *Embarkation Teams* » set up by the C.I.M.E. to establish direct contact with families who are setting out to join relations already emigrated, to give them advice and assistance, and at times to intervene with the relevant authorities, to obtain the special documents required by certain foreign health selection boards and maintain contact with Consular representative responsible for granting visas.

Working in conjunction with the Provincial Labour Offices, the « *Embarkation Teams* » have assisted, in the course of 1956, roughly 20,000 families who were called, under the C.I.M.E. regulations governing the reunion of emigrants' families.

Another useful activity of the services run by the C.I.M.E. is the following up of the outcome of medical selection carried out by the foreign Missions in 1956, particularly in cases of suspension of visa until the end of treatment; in such cases, the C.I.M.E. itself is responsible for informing the competent national and international assistance organizations which families are in need of their assistance in order to get their expatriation papers in order.

Furthermore, by agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour, and in collaboration with the C.I.M.E., *vocational training courses for unemployed workers who wish to emigrate* have been set up in various Provinces of Italy since 1955: these courses are intended to assist workers by enabling them to obtain, in a relatively short space of time, the necessary qualifications for employment abroad, and assistance until they can migrate.

These courses are of the type provided by Art 45 of Law No. 264 of April 19, 1949 (Training for the Unemployed) and workers admitted to them receive from the Ministry of Labour the sum of 200 lire per day, supplemented, where necessary, according to the law.

These training courses are held at the Institutes of Technical Education, utilizing the equipment, workshops, machinery etc., belonging to the Ministry of Education, and also, at times, in certain firms specially selected by the Ministry of Labour. In 1956, 79 such courses were held, with 1,018 trainees; of these 673 were examined, and 600 passed; in 1955, 34 courses were held, with 370 registered trainees and, of the 249 examined, 225 were passed.

Many trainees did not sit for examinations because, at the end of the courses, they found employment in Italy; up to the present, 3 units have found employment abroad (in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, France, Holland and Rhodesia), after receiving assistance from the C.I.M.E.

AGRICULTURE IN 1956

Seasonal Trends and Main Crops

In spite of unfavourable weather conditions, the agricultural output in 1956 was not unduly affected, and the year can be considered as satisfactory.

Improved technical methods in farming and greater use of selected seed, did much towards producing good grain crops and minimizing the effects of adverse weather conditions. The average figure for *wheat* is estimated to be 17.8 quintals per hectare, an improvement over the average common to the preceding six years, which did not exceed 17.2 quintals. A total of 86,813.000 quintals of grain was grown over an area of 4,883.229 hectares. Comparison shows that there was a 0.6 % increase in the land under cultivation in 1956 against 1955, but yield compensated by 8.6% (1). Major rises were registered in Calabria, Apulia, Sardinia, Piedmont and Campania, with the greatest crop occurring in Marche, Venetia, Tuscany, Umbria and Sicily. There was a very definite increase in the use of compound manures and chemical fertilizers, a substantial rise being noted in the employment of those with nitrogen content. Selected seed was employed over approximately 83 % of the total area used for wheat, this being slightly more than the figure for the preceding year. Farmers in the northern and central provinces now selected seed almost exclusively (97.5 % and 93.5% respectively of the total area sown) while the southern and insular provinces still show a preference for local varieties (25 % and 42 % respectively).

Table I - MAIN CROPS
(thousand quintals)

CROP	Average 1948-51	Average 1952-55	1956 (a)
Cereals	108,486	132,278	136,287
Olives	6,492	7,446	5,448
Potatoes, horticultural products..	61,915	70,349	77,292
Industrial crops	45,460	71,423	71,977
Wool	109,749	134,636	150,153

a) Provisional figures.

Record figures were reached in maize growing in 1956 (2); 34,106,000 quintals were grown over an area of 1,256.703 hectares (an increase of only 20,000 hectares over 1955), with an average yield per hectare of 27.1 quintals (25.9 quintals in 1955). The results obtained

See: *Agriculture in 1955* - "Italian Affairs", Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 1237-1240.

See: *Maize in Italian Agricultural Economy* - "Italian Affairs", Vol. VI, No. 6, pp. 1991-1992.

in the last two years are mostly due to improved farming method resulting from the widespread use of machinery. the adoption of hybrid maize. better technical preparation and a more general employment of chemical fertilizers.

The rice crop did not live up to the achievements of previous years (Table 2). The contraction is possibly due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and the need to cut costs. The general plan drafted by the *Association of Rice Growers* relative to the cutting down of the area under this crop proved to be entirely successful and the paddies which were planted in 1956 reached a total area which was even smaller than that contemplated by the Association in its original project. There was also a drop in the area sown with oats and this had a direct influence on the yield which was also less than in preceding years. The same can be said for barley, rye and legumes. In general, the year 19

Table II - CEREAL PRODUCTION AND SURFACE AREA

CROP	1948-51 average			1952-55 average			1956 (a)		
	Area (Thou- sand hect- ares)	Yield		Area (Thou- sand hect- ares)	Yield		Area (Thou- sand hect- ares)	Yield	
		Total (Thou- sand quintals)	Per hectare (quint- als)		Total (Thou- sand quintals)	Per hectare (quint- als)		Total (Thou- sand quintals)	Per hectare (quint- als)
Wheat	4,711	69,934	14.8	4,768	84,300	17.7	4,883	86,813	17.8
Rye	98	816	12.5	88	1,236	14.0	74	1,067	14.4
Barley	251	2,175	10.2	249	2,872	11.5	237	2,754	11.6
Oats	470	4,909	10.4	452	5,449	12.1	423	5,064	12.0
Rice	147	6,714	47.0	174	8,981	51.6	138	6,483	46.9
Maize	1,248	22,834	18.3	1,265	29,440	23.3	1,257	34,106	27.1

(a) Provisional figures.

Table III - SURFACE AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PULSES AND VEGETABLES

CROP	1948-51 average			1952-55 average			1956 (a)		
	Area (Thou- sand hect- ares)	Yield		Area (Thou- sand hect- ares)	Yield		Area (Thou- sand hect- ares)	Yield	
		Total (Thou- sand quintals)	Per hectare (quint- als)		Total (Thou- sand quintals)	Per hectare (quint- als)		Total (Thou- sand quintals)	Per hectare (quint- als)
Seed vegetables	1,230	6,492	5.3	1,199	7,446	6.4	1,145	5,448	5.2
Potatoes	391	27,317	69.8	394	31,083	78.9	387	34,176	88.3
Beans and peas	96	3,267	34.2	99	3,583	37.8	95	2,680	28.1
Tomatoes	79	11,418	144.3	91	14,172	155.7	101	17,170	170.0
Asparagus	3	127	42.3	3	159	53.0	4	189	47.2
Artichokes	19	1,314	68.1	24	1,620	67.5	28	1,097	39.2
Other vegetables	136	18,452	135.7	142	19,732	143.6	144	21,980	152.6

(a) Provisional figures.

can be considered satisfactory for horticultural produce. There was constant improvement in quality resulting from more rational growing methods, greater care in the purchase of good quality seeds and more attention given to the specific requirements of different markets.

Tomatoes were grown over an area of 100,911 hectares and total production reached 17,170,000 quintals, showing an increase of 4.1% over the preceding year. Campania headed the list both for production and the area under this crop, followed by Emilia-Romagna and Sicily. The regions with the highest per hectare yield were: Lombardy with 382.3 quintals per hectare, Marches and Emilia-Romagna.

Compared to preceding years, the potato crop was high although the amount of land sown was smaller. As in other years, highest figures come from Campania with 5,037,400 quintals. Venetia heads the list of provinces for yield per hectare (181.6), but peak figures were reached in the Po Valley, where the average crop was three times the average national figure per hectare.

An examination of industrial crops shows that 225,000 hectares were given over to sugar-beet, an area somewhat lower than that of preceding years. The drop is the result of the need to effect new planning because of the super-abundant crop of 1955 and the consequent sharp rise in stocks of sugar. Tobacco produced good results and the quality was considerably better than that of preceding years.

Lack of early spring rains damaged the cotton crop and only 80,400 quintals were produced. However, in view of necessary restrictions imposed on other crops, because of over-production, cotton has excellent possibilities of expanding, particularly in the hotter regions of Italy and Sicily (Table IV).

Table IV - INDUSTRIAL CROPS: SURFACE AREA AND YIELD

CROP	1948-51 average			1952-55 average			1956 (a)		
	Area (Thousand hectares)	Yield		Area (Thousand hectares)	Yield		Area (Thousand hectares)	Yield	
		Total (Thousand quintals)	Per hectare (quintals)		Total (Thousand quintals)	Per hectare (quintals)		Total (Thousand quintals)	Per hectare (quintals)
Tobacco	57	761	13.4	49	699	14.1	49	714	14.6
Sugar beet	154	43,642	283.4	228	69,818	174.5	225	70,545	313.9
hemp, flax	59	716	12.1	44	545	12.3	34	406	11.9
Cotton, fibres	21	35	1.7	42	95	2.3	45	80	1.8
Oil seeds	27	306	—	20	266	—	18	232	—

(a) Provisional figures.

Citrus fruits, apples and pears show a generally favourable picture but there has been a drop registered in other fruit crops (Table V).

Of dry fruits, walnuts showed a sharp increase, with a total never reached before; exports were twice those registered in 1955 (+128%). On the other hand, almonds and Barcelona nuts dropped considerably

Table V - SURFACE AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FRUIT

CROP	1948-51 (average)		1952-55 (average)		1956 (a)	
	Area (Thousand hectares)	Yield (Thousand quintals)	Area (Thousand hectares)	Yield (Thousand quintals)	Area (Thousand hectares)	Yield (Thousand quintals)
Citrus fruits	64	8,087	73	9,832	76	10,638
Apples and pears....	43	9,710	59	13,688	79	18,374
Other fresh fruit....	79	8,580	84	9,663	83	9,118
Nuts	190	2,191	188	2,629	189	1,570
Vines	3,910	—	3,883	—	3,841	—
Grapes	—	68,939	—	82,612	—	99,685
Wine	—	42,311	—	51,578	—	63,562
Olive trees	2,290	—	2,220	—	2,241	—
Olives	—	12,242	—	14,984	—	9,808
Oil	—	2,072	—	2,530	—	1,700

(a) Provisional figures.

The intense cold which characterised the beginning of 1956 affected *olives* more than any other fruits crops. Table V shows that the total figures for the year 1956 were only 9.808.000 quintals against 14,984,000 quintals calculated as the average for the period 1952-55.

The Law of July 26, 1956. No. 839, introduced to cover the losses sustained, foresaw the granting of loans and other forms of assistance to olive growers. The former, for a maximum of 35 %, 52 % and 67 %, depending on whether they were made to large, medium or small holdings, were to be generally employed to cover the expenses of labour required to restock, prune and tend the groves. Assistance, on the other hand, entailed the organization of technical courses in growing and generally caring for the trees and oil production, while other special courses on anti-parasite treatment have been arranged.

The 1956 grape harvest passed all expectations. The same, however, cannot be said of the economic results obtained by this sector a matter of some importance because it represents about 13 % of the total gross saleable product. Progress has been made in growing *table grapes* which entails problems similar to those experienced with wine grapes (production costs, above all) but also calls for better organization of the horticultural markets, a question which is now being studied by the competent government departments.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Great improvement on production and motorization

At the end of 1956, the Italian automobile industry was showing net profit, and for the first time the output surpassed 300,000 units (1). This result represents an even greater achievement when set against the general trend of this industry in the main car-building countries, which, all told, decreased their output by a total of 2,000,000 units compared with 1955. In fact, the decreases were only in the two largest car-building countries (U. S. A. and Great Britain), while all other producers showed considerable increases.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES	1938	1954	1955	1956
Australia	—	55,490	63,000	68,893
Canada	166,086	349,952	452,855	472,366
Czechoslovakia	13,000	...	...	(1) 30,000
France	228,500	600,093	725,083	827,032
Germany	340,848	680,422	908,662	1,072,564
Japan	24,100	60,585	60,250	101,119
Italy	70,777	216,700	268,756	315,793
Great-Britain	447,561	1,039,190	1,238,384	1,006,203
United States	2,439,085	6,532,159	9,188,567	6,909,387
Sweden	6,949	44,735	50,299	57,274
U.S.S.R.	210,731	430,000	(a) 445,000	(1) 470,000
Total...	3,997,637	10,009,326	13,400,856	11,330,631

(a) Estimated production.

In Italy, automobile production in 1956 registered the following results: **315,793 motor vehicles** were built (of which 279,713 cars, 9,086 vans and lorries, 24,541 trucks, 2,453 buses) with an increase of 17.5% over 1955. The monthly average output was 26,316 motor vehicles, with the peak production in July (33,879). The proportion of cars in the total vehicle output was still higher, increasing from 86 % in 1955 to 88 % in 1956. A comparison of the various categories produced in the last two years can be seen in the following table:

CATEGORY	1956	1955	1956 % difference over 1955
Cars	279,713	230,833	+ 21.2
Vans and lorries	9,086	12,193	— 25.5
Trucks	24,541	22,878	+ 7.3
Buses	2,453	2,852	— 14.0
Total...	315,793	268,756	+ 17.5

(1) See also: *The Automobile Industry*, "Italian Affairs", Vol. IV, No. 5, 931-934.

The highly satisfactory results in Italian car production are due, as in the preceding year, to the continued success of the generally popular « FIAT 600 », to the well-planned « FIAT 1100 », and also to the models produced by ALFA ROMEO « 1900 Super-Giulietta » in its various forms, and to the LANCIA « Appia ».

In the truck sector too, where the new « Tigrotto » model of the OM appeared, and in the bus sector, the Italian industry continued to assert itself, even in the difficult export field.

The total output of motor vehicles in the ten years between 1947 and 1957 is shown in the following table, with a percentage comparison with the 1938 production, which totalled 70,777 units:

YEAR	Number of motor vehicles produced	% in comparison with 1938 output	YEAR	Number of motor vehicles produced	% in comparison with 1938 output
1946	29,983	41	1952	138,446	196
1947	43,736	62	1953	174,308	246
1948	59,973	85	1954	216,700	306
1949	86,054	122	1955	268,756	380
1950	127,847	181	1956	315,793	446
1951	145,553	206			

An examination of the cars produced in relation to cylinder capacity is also revealing, as it shows the large part played by the production of *utility cars* (up to 1,000 c. c.) which, with 163,420 units, represent 58 % of the total output of the category.

The growing importance of the small cylinder car is due not only to the heavy demand on the home market, but also to the higher export volume, thanks to the penetration of the main foreign markets.

Output of trucks has showed signs of picking up during 1956, especially in the case of heavy transport trucks, a large proportion of which are built for export.

The manufacture of small vans and lorries and public transport vehicles slowed down, probably because the demand has decreased on account of a swing in favour of larger transport vehicles.

The activity of the firms engaged in the building of coach-work and special bodies for industrial vehicles, has produced 15,549 bodies with an increase of 20.8 % over 1955. The increase was mostly due to the bodies for cars and trucks.

Production of trailers remained steady, with only a slight variation on the figures for 1955. In 1956, the total output was 5,239 vehicles as compared with 5,287 in 1955, mostly of the heavy type.

Italian exports to other countries likewise increased in 1956, and totalled 87,034 vehicles (cars: 78,398; vans and lorries: 1,557; trucks: 6,665; buses: 414) which was 16.6 % higher than the exports in 1955.

percentage of exports in relation to total production in 1956 was 70 %, the same proportion as in the preceding year.

Italy has continued to win her way into traditional world markets, some of which she obtained, during 1956, a better position than in the years in the face of foreign competition.

The following countries have provided the best markets for Italian cars: Western Germany, Austria, Switzerland, India, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, Brazil, Mexico, and Portugal. Special mention should be made of the leading position which Italy has won on the Indian and African markets, and of the improvements over 1955 in the exports to Brazil and Portugal.

Of Italy's total exports, 72 % went to the ten above-mentioned countries, while an examination of the exports per buyer continent shows Europe to the forefront (68.8 %), followed by America and Canada (12 %), Africa (5.9 %) and Australasia (1.3 %).

The imports of foreign vehicles into Italy, as compared with 1955, have increased to a notable extent. The total imported in 1956 were 1,552 units (57.3 % more than in 1955). Western Germany supplied 40 % of the total imports (1,552 cars), followed by France (1,223 cars), Great Britain (773 cars), U.S.A. (234 cars) and Canada (20 cars).

Italian and non-Italian motor vehicles, registered in 1956, numbered 230,639, this being 19.6 % higher than the figures for 1955. This means that the car industry for 1956 reached a satisfactory level, having surpassed the 200 thousand units required by the home market (see the following table).

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN 1955 AND 1956

CATEGORY	1956	1955	1 5/8 % difference in relation to 1955
cars	202,373	161,893	+ 25.0
buses and lorries.....	7,563	10,000	- 24.9
trucks			
- light	9,509	10,770	- 11.7
- medium.....	4,108	3,647	+ 12.6
- heavy	2,793	2,834	- 1.4
- special	2,137	1,644	+ 29.9
cycles	2,156	1,956	+ 10.2
Total...	230,639	192,824	+ 19.6

On the basis of these registrations during 1956, and allowing for vehicles withdrawn from circulation in the same period, the number of cars on Italian roads, as of December 31, 1956 can be calculated as 480,000 motor vehicles, with an average of 1 per 33 inhabitants.

An important sector of the car industry is that of tyres: in this field Italian products have been very successful on world markets, due

both to their reliability and to their durability and comfort. In the course of 1956, production of tubeless tyres continued, with or without anti-puncture material (see the following table).

YEAR	Tyres (tons)	Inner tubes (tons)	Total (tons)
1948	27,416	2,167	29,583
1949	34,141	2,529	36,670
1950	41,718	3,101	44,819
1951	50,667	3,362	54,029
1952	46,010	3,247	49,257
1953	53,195	3,980	57,175
1954	69,119	4,806	73,925
1955	74,785	5,298	80,083
1956 (a)	68,000	4,800	72,800

(a) Provisional figures.

Tyres for all categories of vehicles can be purchased without restrictions, but tyres for medium and heavy motor vehicles still have a blocked maximum price by the Interministerial Prices Committee (C.I.R.). During 1956, the prices of tyres for industrial vehicles dropped by 6 % while there was no change in the price of inner tubes.

The Suez crisis took place toward the end of 1956, but did not greatly affect the tyre industry, also because the raw material, crude rubber is only a part of the material needed for the production of tyres, which require many other substances for the structure of the frame (rayon, nylon, cotton, perlon, steel, etc.) and other ingredients which are used in the « mixture » (soot, sulphur, accelerators, durable elements, etc.).

In this way it differs, for example, from the petroleum industry where the raw material, which almost all comes through Suez, represents practically 100 % of the material needed for the manufacture of fuels. As a consequence of this relative independence, it followed that even at the beginning of 1957 tyres were selling at the prices of April 1956, or even slightly below them.

The motorization in Italy made rapid strides during 1956; linked with it came the problems of traffic circulation, and of road maintenance, both of the State roads and of inter-Communal and urban roads, with which the State and technical organizations are just preoccupied today. Considerable efforts have been made up to the present by the Government authorities, in an attempt to bring the road network up to date, at least in the more pressing sectors: the « sun highway » linking Milan to Naples, via Bologna, Florence and Rome, for which work on certain stretches has already begun, without mark, without question, a long stride forward in the solution of traffic problems, taken in conjunction with the opening of the Genoa-Savona road, which is almost completed, and which is an excellent example

fine road-building. Also the Genoa-Serravalle and Milan-Brescia auto-roads will be lengthened to Milan and Venice respectively, marking great improvement in some of the sectors where the traffic today is most intense and nerve-racking (1).

With regard to the circulation of cars and motor-cycles, the most numerous category consists of light-weight motor-cycles and motor scooters, which in the course of the last seven years increased by 89 %. As in recent years, the demand for this modern and practical means of transport remains high, and has been met in 1956, in the past, by the output of Italian work-shops which daily produce thousands of units, of an increasingly high standard.

The trends in motorcycle construction today lay stress on the emphasis for further improvement of the engines, and on a resultant decrease in the petrol consumption, with fresh batches of small cylinder types and of motorscooters. Stress is also laid on the need for lowering production costs, while keeping the quality of vehicles at a high level.

DEVELOPMENT OF MOTORIZATION: CARS AND MOTORCYCLES (Index: 1950 = 100)

	Cars		Trucks		Buses		Total	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index
1950	342,021	100	222,766	100	6,511	100	571,298	100
1951	425,283	124	241,857	109	7,120	109	674,260	118
1952	510,189	149	266,285	120	7,545	116	784,019	137
1953	612,944	179	295,941	133	9,173	141	918,058	161
1954	744,299	218	329,588	148	9,175	141	1,083,062	190
1955	879,312	257	356,287	160	10,365	159	1,245,964	218
1956 (a)	1,051,004	307	376,955	169	12,134	186	1,440,093	252

(a) Provisional figures.

	Motorcycles and sidecars		Trucks and light motor-vans		Cycles and motorscooters		Light motor-vans		Bicycles with motors		Total	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index
1950	156,963	100	29,688	100	306,904	100	11,228	100	188,337	100	693,120	100
1951	165,378	105	34,468	116	537,456	175	19,830	177	298,000	158	1,055,132	152
1952	192,229	122	36,834	124	739,957	241	28,077	250	399,639	212	1,396,736	202
1953	237,130	151	42,727	144	990,556	323	37,290	332	515,813	274	1,823,516	263
1954	295,438	188	61,328	207	1,242,877	405	42,200	376	643,106	341	2,284,949	330
1955	445,000	284	75,000	253	1,416,000	461	45,000	401	752,000	399	2,733,000	394
1956 (a)	504,900	322	73,550	248	1,500,000	489	45,500	405	840,000	446	2,963,950	428

(a) Provisional figures.

(1) See also: *Road Accidents in Italy in 1955*, "Italian Affairs", Vol. VI, pp. 1745-1751.

The second place in the traffic circulation is occupied by cars (1,051,004), followed by bicycles with motors (840,000) and motorcycles and motorcycles-and-sidecars (504,903). It is clear that today the automobile industry and dependant industries are one of the most significant sectors of Italian economy, in that they employ a labour force of over 1,500,000 men.

The 1956 data relative to the **driving tests** passed with the local Boards of Civil Motoring are also available.

The noteworthy increase, which continued without a break through the years from 1952 to 1955, received a check in 1956, in the number of licences granted. In fact, of a total of 403,510 candidates who applied to take the test in 1955, there was a drop to 399,814 in 1956. That is to say that, while in 1955 the index number in respect of 1952 had risen to 153, in the following year it dropped, though only slightly, to 152. As there was an increase in the number of new cars registered and the total number of cars in circulation had increased, as compared with 1955, it seems probable that the drop in the number of candidates is due, at least in part, to the discipline imposed on the driving schools which is already beginning to make itself felt. In these schools the equipment has been improved, and the courses, both practical and theoretical, have now a fixed minimum length and number of lessons.

Further evidence of the greater severity of the courses and the more thorough training can be seen in the number of candidates passing the driving test, as compared with the number who applied. The proportion in 1955 was 78.54 % which in 1956, with a slight increase, reached 79.89%. In fact, the total number which passed driving tests in Italy increased from 316,931 in 1955 to 319,431 in 1956 with an index number, in relation to 1952, which increased from 141 to 142. This figure shows that the average training of candidates has improved and this is a trend that is to continue in the future, with a tightening up of the discipline and supervision of driving schools.

**CANDIDATES APPLYING TO TAKE THE DRIVING TEST BETWEEN
1952 AND 1956 (1952=100)**

YEAR	Candidates applying	Index number	Candidates passed	Index number	Percentage of applicants passed
1952.....	263,765	100	225,090	100	85.32
1953.....	330,398	125	270,099	120	81.75
1954.....	359,264	137	292,957	130	81.54
1955.....	403,510	153	316,931	141	78.54
1956.....	399,814	152	319,431	142	79.89

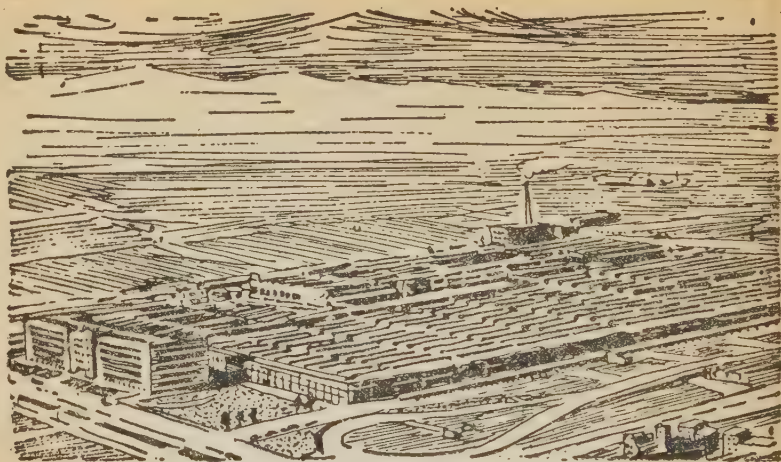
TESTS FOR DRIVING LICENCES IN 1956

LICENCES	First test		Second test		Total	
	Candidates tested	Passed	Candidates tested	Passed	Total tested first and second test	Total passed first and second test
Men						
grade	144,276	99,709	28,375	20,004	172,651	119,713
grade	176,191	109,380	43,872	27,240	220,063	136,620
grade { taxis and	18,910	11,698	4,303	2,545	23,213	14,243
grade { heavy trucks	24,621	13,771	6,537	3,724	31,158	17,495
as	1,150	878	147	106	1,297	984
motorcycles	5,613	4,152	1,030	804	6,643	4,956
Total...	370,761	239,588	84,264	54,423	455,025	294,011
Women						
grade	26,641	18,658	4,867	3,667	31,508	22,325
grade	2,266	1,646	418	317	2,684	1,963
grade { taxis and	29	26	6	5	35	31
grade { heavy trucks	7	6	1	1	8	7
as	22	15	5	4	27	19
motorcycles	88	61	16	14	104	75
Total...	29,053	21,412	5,313	4,008	34,366	25,420
General total...	399,814	261,000	89,577	58,431	489,391	319,431

The above Table shows the results of the driving tests according to the type of licence granted, and the sex of the candidates. While the percentage of men passed, in proportion to the number who applied, increased only a little (from 78.25 % in 1955 to 79.29% in 1956) the percentage of women who passed in proportion to the number who applied increased considerably: from 82.64% to 87.49%.

The general totals show that of 399,814 candidates who applied for a driving licence in 1956, 138,814 were failed at the first test, or approximately 35 %, which was the same percentage as were failed in 1955. The candidates who tried a second time were 89,577: of these 58,431 were passed. The second test in 1956, as before, was a very thorough selection of those who had been failed at the first test; altogether 31,146, or 35 % of the candidates who attempted a second time were rejected.

The highest number of new drivers who qualified to hold a driving licence, per Region, was in Lombardy (52,601) followed by Latium, with 39,472; and Piedmont and Valle d'Aosta, with 35,377. The lowest number was in Friuli-Venetia Giulia (4,446), Trentino-Alto Adige (4,096) and Umbria, with 3,801.



FIAT, which started in 1899 as the “Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino” has become one of the largest European industrial groups for motor production, “on land, at sea, in the air”.

FIAT

18 Factories, including preliminary processing plants (iron and steel working and metallurgy) and terminal production plants: motor vehicles, tractors, rail and tramway material, trolley buses, large Diesel marine and stationary engines, aviation engines and aircraft.

Area: 6,000 acres.

70,000 dependants, of which at least 65,000 in Italy.

A commercial and service organization extending all over the world.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Progress during 1956

Great progress was registered in the Italian oil refining industry during 1956. Such progress did not merely relate to quantity output but also to quality, for technical improvement in plant, now considered among the best existing in this field, has considerably raised the standard of the Italian product (1).

Modern Italian refineries process a much higher quantity of crude oil than the industry dealt with prior to the war. Larger plants and more modern facilities, plus the almost total completion of an ambitious program during 1956, have enabled the refineries to work at maximum output. In fact, estimates for the year 1956 reveal that Italian refineries dealt with about 27,500,000 tons of crude oil (2).

Output

Italian production of *crude oil* in 1956 was 567,000 tons, as compared with 205,000 in 1955, showing a 176.6 % increase. The output of

Table I — REFINING AND OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(in thousand tons)

RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS	1954	1955	1956 (a)	1956 % difference over 1955
Output crude oil	72	205	567	+ 176.6
Output gasoline	58	57	63	+ 10.5
Raw material refined	16,172	17,607	19,287	+ 9.5
Finished products:				
Petrol	2,861	2,747	3,074	+ 11.9
Kerosene	1,015	1,114	1,135	+ 1.9
Gas oil	3,162	3,588	3,944	+ 9.9
Gas oil	7,848	8,545	9,446	+ 10.5
Liquid petroleum gas	225	314	358	+ 14.0
Other gases	11	13	13	—
Lubricants	187	166	189	+ 13.9
Asphaltum	402	391	439	+ 12.3
Other products	34	42	116	+ 276.2

(a) Provisional figures

(1) See also: *The Petroleum Industry*, « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 1, pp.1577-1580.

(2) Among the more important refineries, both for the volume of their output and their technical installations are the following: Naples (SOCOY VACUUM), Livorno (LIANO), La Spezia (INPET-SHELL), Leghorn and Bari (STANIC), Rhodan (RNDOR), Marghera (IROM-AGIP), San Martino di Trecate (SARPOM), Genoa (GROM), Rome (PURFINA), Cortemaggiore (AGIP), Ancona (API), Trieste (AQUILA), Augusta (RASIM).

gasoline was 63,000 tons, as compared with 57,000 tons in 1955 (+10.5 %). The quantity of raw material processed (fully, partially and for third parties) in 1956 was 19,287,000 tons, a figure which is 9.5 % higher than that for 1955. As a result of the increase in the quantity of raw material processed there has been a corresponding growth in the products of the refineries and, as compared with 1955, the increases for the most important of these products were as follows: petrol 11.9 %; kerosene 1.9 %; gas oil 9.9 %; fuel oil 10.5 %; lubricants 14 % and bitumen 12.3 % (Table I).

As in preceding years, part of the output was utilized on the home market, and part was exported.

Exports

The increase in exports of the chief petroleum products in the last three years was as follows, taking into account that the table also includes stocks in bunkers.

Table II - EXPORT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(in thousand tons)

PRODUCTS	1954	1955	1956 (a)	1956 % difference over 1955
Petrol	1,606	1,480	1,566	+ 5.8
Kerosene	788	817	863	+ 5.6
Gas oil	1,648	1,726	1,872	+ 8.5
Fuel oil	2,035	1,713	1,096	- 36.0
Liquid gas	1	2	4	+ 100.0
Lubricants	71	13	32	+ 146.2
Bitumen	77	61	78	+ 27.9
Other products	7	12	13	+ 8.3
(a) Provisional figures.				

The export of petroleum products, as the table shows, registered increases during 1956 in practically all groups, with the single exception of fuel oil, of which 617,000 tons less were exported (-36 %) than in 1955.

Refined petroleum products last year were valued at 106,000 million lire, or 8 % of Italy's entire export trade. The growth and rapid development of this industry has been due to changes in the world petroleum situation which gave the Mediterranean basin, and therefore Italy, a leading role in the supply and refining of petroleum. In 1956, Italian sales of refined products, were principally to Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, Morocco, the United States, Germany, France, the United-Kingdom and Sweden.

The year 1956 was affected by the critical events which led to the blocking of the Suez canal and to the cutting of the main pipeline

for the transport of crude oil from the Middle East to the Mediterranean. There was a moment, toward the end of the year, in which the situation became so critical as to threaten a heavy drop in the consumption of petroleum products, with resultant restrictions on the circulation of motor vehicles, for the major part of the crude oil used in Italian refineries, for economic reasons, comes, via Suez, from the Middle East. International agreements, and adequate measures taken by the Italian Government succeeded, nevertheless, in overcoming the emergency period with only a minimum of inconvenience.

These circumstances made clear how important is the possession of an adequate *tanker fleet* to the economy of a nation, and were the reason for the provisions the State is now making in favour of this vital sector of the Merchant Navy. Today, in the general classification of the world tanker fleet, Italy holds seventh place, with 1,947,000 tons. The development of the Italian tanker fleet between 1950 and 1956 is shown in Table III.

Table III—DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN TANKER FLEET FROM 1950 TO 1956
(tankers of over 2,000 tons)

DATE	Steam tankers		Motor tankers		Total	
	tons	index 1950 = 100	tons	index 1950 = 100	tons	index 1950 = 100
31-12-1950.....	588,000	100	280,000	100	868,000	100
31-12-1951.....	602,000	102	440,000	157	1,042,000	120
31-12-1952.....	627,000	107	561,000	200	1,188,000	137
31-12-1953.....	778,000	132	807,000	288	1,585,000	183
31-12-1954.....	904,000	154	887,000	317	1,791,000	206
31-12-1955.....	980,000	167	937,000	335	1,917,000	220
31-12-1956.....	1,006,000	171	941,000	337	1,947,000	224

Particular mention, in this connection, must be made of the recent launching of the tanker *Agrigentum*, of 52,000 tons. The new vessel has been rightly called a «record ship», because it will be the largest tanker to pass through the Suez Canal. This giant tanker contains 24 tanks and can carry, in one voyage, 72 million litres of petroleum.

The construction of plant for the transport of crude oil is proceeding at the same speedy rate: besides the giant floating island off Porto Corsini (Ravenna) at the end of the 12 kilometre pipeline which links the open sea with the great inland reservoirs, and which has a potential of 100 cubic metres of petroleum per hour, another artificial island is under construction for the API, which will be built 4 km. from the coast, off Falconara Marittima, where large tankers can anchor to supply the refinery existing there. At Palermo, AGIP has built a gas pipeline which stretches from the AGIPGAS

plant for roughly 1 kilometre into the open sea, ending in a robust anchorage; three motorships, fitted with special equipment for the rapid transfer of liquid gas into the large storage tanks, ensure constant supplies to the plant.

Consumption

Large increases have been registered in the last few years in the consumption of petroleum products. Home demand in 1956 totalled 12,221,000 tons, with an increase of 1,955,000 tons over 1955.

Table IV shows that the greatest increases, in respect of the preceding year, were registered in fuel oils, liquid gas, petroleum coke and bitumen.

Table IV - CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (a)
(in thousand tons)

PRODUCTS	1954	1955	1956 (b)	1956 % variation over 1955
Petrol.....	1,245	1,377	1,514	+ 9.9
Kerosene	261	265	279	+ 5.3
Gas oil	1,413	1,570	1,732	+ 10.3
Fuel oil	5,280	6,105	7,565	+ 23.9
Liquid gas	286	347	400	+ 15.3
Lubricants	155	184	204	+ 10.9
Petroleum coke	49	44	54	+ 22.7
Bitumen	332	333	380	+ 14.1
Other products	45	41	93	+ 126.8

(a) Excluding bunkers. - (b) Provisional figures.

Prospecting and Drilling

Lastly, mention should be made of increasing activity in prospecting and drilling. *AGIP-Mineraria* has notably intensified its work in this sector, both in the zone exclusive to ENI and in the areas in North Italy and Sicily outside that zone, where permission has been granted.

During 1956, 41 drillings were made, yielding 9 gas wells and 2 oil strikes at Busseto (Parma) and Gela (Caltanissetta). In the Gela oil field, 3 wells have been drilled and a fourth well will be started shortly. Furthermore, 79 development wells and drillings to ascertain the extent of the fields discovered before 1956 were completed.

The plant at Cortemaggiore was enlarged and improved, as were also the STANIC installations at Bari and Leghorn, and the IROM refineries of Venice-Porto Marghera, where the installations of the *Liquigas* Society were incorporated.

COAL

Output, imports and consumption in 1956

Previous articles published in this periodical (1) have stated that owing to the nature of the land, coal output has never been sufficient to meet the demands of the many sectors which rely on this source of power. Although methane gas has become one of the chief sources of power for certain industries, coal is indispensable for others, especially steel. Thus, most of the coal needed by Italy is imported.

During 1956, the coal mined in Italy and considered to have an average quality of 7,400 calories, amounted to 1,034,000 tons as against 1,077,000 tons in 1955. The drop was mainly due to a contraction in the mining of Sulcis coal and xyloid lignite which accompanied a rise in piceous lignite and anthracite. The Triassico Quarry was re-opened in 1956, after a shut-down in August 1953, due to small output, but production figures were so low (1,200 tons) that they have been included in those quoted for Sulcis.

Table I - OUTPUT OF COAL AND LABOUR ENGAGED

YEAR	Anthracite	Sulcis coal	Piceous lignite	Bituminous and combustible schist	Xyloid lignite (a)	Foreign coal
	Italian output (in tons)					Imports (tons)
1955.....	47,631	1,086,902	71,520	1,725	344,757	10,595,240
1956.....	53,604	1,023,090	112,920	1,659	287,019	11,221,974
	Miners engaged (number)					
1955.....	585	6,512	849	(b)	2,379	
1956.....	589	5,623	917	(b)	1,867	

(a) And peat. — (b) Included in figures for piceous lignite.

Coal imports during 1956 were higher than those of preceding years, even surpassing 1950. 11,220,000 tons were brought into Italy during the year in question and this figure includes 48,000 tons for third parties. Subtracting this latter figure from the total, Italian consumption amounted to 11,172,000 tons, about 5.8 % higher than in 1955. The rise was mainly due to increased imports of United States coal which represented 59.4 % of the total (2).

(1) See: *Structure of Italian Mining and Quarrying Industry* - "Italian Affairs" L. VI, n. 3, pp. 1729-1732.

(2) Information and data are reproduced from the *Bollettino del Comitato Carboni - Fonti di energia e produzione industriale* (Bulletin of the Coal Board - Sources of Power and Industrial Production), published by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, January - March 1957, n. 13.

Imports from other countries, especially from European sources, showed a tendency, though uncertain, to decrease (Table II).

Table II - IMPORTS OF COAL IN 1955 AND 1956
(in tons)

SUPPLIER COUNTRY	1955		1956		1956 difference over 1955	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Absolute	%
Belgium	200,036	1.9	89,345	0.8	— 110,691	— 55.3
France	287,902	2.7	196,683	1.8	— 91,219	— 31.7
The Saar	174,267	1.6	164,166	1.5	— 10,101	— 5.8
Western Germany	3,022,077	28.5	3,092,239	27.5	+ 70,162	+ 2.3
Holland	7,793	0.1	380	...	— 7,413	— 95.1
<i>Total Coal Steel Community</i>	3,692,075	34.8	3,542,881	31.6	— 149,262	— 4.0
Albania	—	—	1,575	...	+ 1,575	...
Austria	—	—	4,916	...	+ 4,916	...
Bulgaria	4,250	...	—	—	— 4,250	—
Eastern Germany	17,639	0.2	10,080	0.1	— 7,559	— 42.9
Great Britain	825,518	7.8	462,015	4.1	— 363,503	— 44.0
Yugoslavia	28,335	0.3	43,420	0.4	+ 15,085	+ 53.2
Poland	106,205	1.0	132,784	1.2	+ 26,579	+ 25.0
Spain	837	...	11,920	0.1	+ 11,083	+ 1,324.0
<i>Total other European countries</i>	982,784	9.3	666,710	5.9	— 316,074	— 32.2
<i>Total Europe</i>	4,674,859	44.1	4,209,523	37.5	— 465,336	— 10.0
Indochina	—	—	8,474	0.1	+ 8,474	...
Morocco	39,109	0.4	44,707	0.4	+ 5,598	+ 14.3
South Africa	18,715	0.2	65,424	0.6	+ 46,709	+ 249.6
U.S.A.	5,653,290	53.3	6,664,746	59.4	+ 1,011,456	+ 17.9
Tripolitania	799	...	176	...	— 623	— 88.0
U.S.S.R.	208,468	2.0	228,924	2.0	+ 20,456	+ 9.8
<i>Total non-European countries</i>	5,920,381	55.9	7,017,451	62.5	+ 1,097,070	+ 18.4
Total ...	10,595,240	100	11,221,974	100	+ 626,734	+ 5.9

In 1956, as compared with 1955, there were increased imports of anthracite, coking coal, gas coal, steam coal, briquettes and compounds. The imports of coke factory coal, and gas coke decreased (Table III).

Table III - COAL IMPORTS SUBDIVIDED PER CATEGORY
(in tons)

CATEGORY	1955		1956		1956 difference over 1955	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Absolute	%
Anthracite	669,816	6.3	728,331	6.5	+ 58,515	+ 8.7
Coking coal	4,008,449	37.9	4,313,291	38.4	+ 304,842	+ 7.6
Gas coal	2,522,072	23.8	2,689,710	24.0	+ 167,638	+ 6.6
Steam coal	3,145,493	29.7	3,173,625	28.3	+ 28,132	+ 0.9
Lignite	—	—	6,491	0.1	+ 6,491	...
Coke factory coke	45,508	0.4	34,450	0.3	— 11,058	— 24.3
Gas coke	21,984	0.2	2,636	...	— 19,348	— 88.0
Compounds and briquettes	181,918	1.7	273,440	2.4	+ 91,522	+ 50.3

The quantity of coal used by the coke factories has increased steadily, owing to the growing demand for coke in the iron and steel industry; last year it increased by 4,349,000 tons, which was 13 % higher than in 1955. Against this, the quantities of coal refined and gasified by the gasworks, after an increase between 1950 and 1952, dropped until 1955, and in 1956 were almost the same as in the preceding year, and 2 % lower than in 1950. This trend is due to the fact that a number of plants have switched over to methane gas, and have therefore ceased to refine coal. The increasing utilization of methane gas, refinery waste gas, and liquid gas obtained from distilled petroleum, mixed with coal gas when piped, also influence the demand.

Table IV - SOURCES OF ENERGY : CONSUMPTION

PER MAIN GROUPS

Methane gas: 1,000,000 cubic metres - Electricity: 1,000,000 kilowatt hours -
Other sources: 1,000 tons)

YEAR	Coal		Lignite	Coke		Fuel oil	Gas oil	Methane gas	Electricity	Total in terms of 7,400 calories coal
	Foreign	Italian		Coke factory	Gas					
Mining and manufacturing industries										
1955.....	6,078	348	454	2,240	238	4,003	168	2,415	20,083	28,179
1956 (a)	6,393	359	326	2,554	202	4,458	173	2,888	20,947	30,254
1956-55 % difference.	+ 5.2	+ 1.4	-28.2	+ 14.0	-15.1	+ 11.4	+ 3.0	+ 19.6	+ 4.3	+ 7.4
Independent thermo-electric centres and gas-works										
1955.....	1,526	429	—	—	326	387	4	812	272	3,334
1956 (a)	1,705	382	—	—	311	642	3	1,088	342	4,199
1956-55 % difference.	+11.7	+12.4	—	—	-4.6	+ 65.3	—	+ 34.0	+25.7	+25.9
Railways and navigation on inland waterways										
1955.....	1,549	82	—	—	—	97	68	2	2,029	2,950
1956 (a)	1,511	77	—	—	—	103	92	2	2,168	3,024
1956-55 % difference.	- 2.5	- 6.1	—	—	—	+ 6.2	+ 35.3	—	+ 6.9	+ 2.5
Artisan industries, domestic consumption, etc.										
1955.....	1,191	232	103	709	459	1,618	1,330	389	9,256	11,885
1956 (a)	1,475	195	86	796	497	2,362	1,464	485	10,103	14,026
1956-55 % difference.	+23.1	-15.9	-16.5	+ 12.3	+ 8.3	+ 46.0	+ 10.1	+ 24.7	+ 9.2	+18.0
Total consumption										
1955.....	10,344	1,091	557	2,949	1,023	6,105	1,570	3,618	31,640	40,591
1956 (a)	11,084	1,113	412	3,350	1,010	7,565	1,732	4,463	33,560	44,449
1956-55 % difference.	+ 7.2	+ 2.0	-26.0	+ 13.6	- 1.3	+ 23.9	+ 10.3	+ 23.4	+ 6.1	+ 9.4
(a) Provisional figures.										

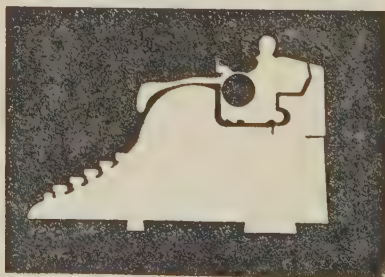
(a) Provisional figures.

With regard to the consumption of solid fuels, there has been an increase in the use of foreign coal and coke factory coal, but consumption of lignite and gas has decreased. Table IV, which shows the consumption of sources of power per main consumer sector, indicates that the total consumption of coal (coke excluded, except imported coke), gas oil, fuel oil, methane gas and hydroelectric

power, in terms of coal valued at 7,400 calories, rose from 40,591,000 tons in 1955 to 44,419,000 in 1956.

A detailed examination of the employment of *imported coal* in the manufacturing industries reveals that consumption has risen by only 2.3% for textiles, but by 14.1% for the chemical and allied industries. Such a sharp increase is chiefly due to the demands made by coke factories which are the major consumers in this industrial branch. This is offset by a drop in consumption on the part of the metallurgical industry (15.2%) and construction materials industry (12%).

A survey of the use of Italian coal shows that increases were registered for the construction materials industry (15.5 %) but that there was a drop in consumption by the chemical and metallurgical industries (12-13 %). Consumption of coke factory coke rose by 20.4 % for the metallurgical industry, 14 % for the mechanical industries, a little less for the construction materials industry, but decreased by 5.4 % for the chemical industry. With the exception of the mechanical industries, which registered a slightly higher consumption than in 1955, the employment of gas coke declined sharply: 12.6 % for the metallurgical industry, 20.9 % for the construction materials industry and 32 % for the chemical industry. Only the chemical industry showed an increased consumption of *lignite* (23 %), due to the fact that other industries have reduced employment of this fuel to a very great extent.



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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

History and Records

The annual football championship is one of the most important events in Italian sport. It never fails to hold the interest of the greater part of the population and covers most of the sporting year. The great popularity of Association football, plus the brilliant achievements of the Italian national team in the past, have made it one of the most lucrative of all sports. Huge sums of money are paid for the transfer of players; sales of tickets reach astronomical sums, while the State Football Pools (*Totocalcio*) are assailed each week by those who are anxious to bet on the possible results of the weekly matches. Association football has become one of the *wealthy sports*, even the wealthiest of all, mainly through the development of the major clubs which have slowly changed from the purely recreative centres, common at the beginning of the century, and assumed aspects which bring them almost to the range of an economic industry.

Football has become one of Italy's national sports. The winner of the first division league is given the all-important title of *Champion of Italy* but there are less important leagues such as Series B, Series C, Series IV and the minor clubs. These latter form the base of a pyramid, the summit of which is identified with the national championship. At the beginning, football was not closely followed in Italy and the introduction of league games has undoubtedly publicized and popularized this sport. By acting as a constant draw to youth, football has become the sport of the people and it is a difficult task to find any man who reached the age of twenty during the last quarter of a century who has not played, at some time or another, whether as a professional, an amateur, or just for the sheer love of it.

Table I shows the records of the championship games which have been played. From 1898 to 1957, there have been 54 encounters, with two interruptions caused by the first and second World Wars (1916-19 and 1944-45) in which Italy participated. The Italian championship series opened in 1898 and was won by *Genova*. This club was founded in 1893 with the aim of making cricket popular in Italy; in fact its original name was the *Genova Cricket and Football Club*. After some years, however, cricket was abandoned and *Genova* concentrated its efforts on association football, a sport in which this team, with its red and blue colours, excelled, winning the championship nine times.

The first championship games, which were played on fields on the outskirts of the towns, so different from today's huge, modern stadiums, were characterized by the net superiority of *Genova* which won six games

Table I - RECORDS OF THE ITALIAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

YEAR	CHAMPION TEAM	YEAR	CHAMPION TEAM
1898	Genova	1929	Bologna
1899	Genova	1930	Ambrosiana
1900	Genova	1931	Juventus
1901	Milan	1932	Juventus
1902	Genova	1933	Juventus
1903	Genova	1934	Juventus
1904	Genova	1935	Juventus
1905	Juventus	1936	Bologna
1906	Milan	1937	Bologna
1907	Milan	1938	Ambros.-Inter
1908	Pro Vercelli	1939	Bologna
1909	Pro Vercelli	1940	Ambros.-Inter
1910	Internazionale	1941	Bologna
1911	Pro Vercelli	1942	Roma
1912	Pro Vercelli	1943	Torino
1913	Pro Vercelli	1944	Not played
1914	Casale	1945	
1915	Genova	1946	Torino
1916	Not played	1947	Torino
1919		1948	Torino
1920	Internazionale	1949	Torino
1921	Pro Vercelli	1950	Juventus
1922	U. S. Novese	1951	Milan
1923	Genova	1952	Juventus
1924	Genova	1953	Inter
1925	Bologna	1954	Inter
1926	Juventus (revoked)	1955	Milan
1927	Torino	1956	Fiorentina
1928	Torino	1957	Milan

out of seven. But other clubs, *Milan*, *Juventus* and *Pro-Vercelli*, began to predominate in the championship, until the beginning of the first World War, and the title « Pro-Vercelli period » was given to this era. *Pro-Vercelli* was a provincial team which succeeded in winning the championship five times, successfully closing a series of spectacular victories over the teams fielded by the big cities which, playing on the Vercelli home ground, had to succumb to the ability of the local players.

The other teams which won the championship in that period, with the exception of the *Casale*, are still famous today, and belong to the select aristocracy of Italian football: these are *Milan*, *Juventus*, and the *Internazionale*, better known as *Inter* and which for some time was named the « *Ambrosiana* ».

Keen rivals, the two Milanese associations, *Milan* and *Inter*, were founded in 1900, but while the *Milan* team succeeded in breaking through immediately, by winning the 1901 championship, and following this up by winning again in 1906 and 1907, *Inter* had its first major victory in 1910. It continued to win the championship regularly at ten-year intervals giving rise to a curious tradition which, in spite of an odd « extra » success in 1938, seemed to be confirmed by further

triumph in 1940. But this tradition broke down after the second World War when the team failed to score a victory in 1950. But *Inter* again carried off the tri-coloured championship shield in 1953 and 1954.

After the first World War, a more balanced era set in, with victories by *Inter*, *Pro-Vercelli*, *Novese*, *Genoa*, *Bologna*, *Juventus* and *Torino* (the latter's win was revoked on account of an irregularity in 1927). The next five years were dominated by *Juventus* which succeeded in winning the championship five times in succession. It was during this period that *Juventus*, because of the skill and correctness of its game and the ability of its members, gained the nickname of «the queen of Italian Football».

Torino, a club founded in 1897, later to assume the name of *Juventus*, was originally meant to be a physical training centre. During the years of its triumphs, it became so popular that many of the minor clubs which sprang up in other regions were more than anxious to adopt its name and wear the black and white colours.

The *Juventus* run of luck was eventually broken by *Bologna* which, although beaten by *Inter* in 1938 and 1940, remained successful until the second World War. It won the championship shield four times, in 1936, 1937, 1939 and 1941, was successful in the hard fought European Cup and victorious in the tournament promoted during the Paris Exhibition of 1937.

The other «war championships» were won by *Roma* (1942) and *Torino* (1943), after which the championship series was once again interrupted. The ten years immediately preceding the war, golden years of *Juventus*, *Bologna* and *Inter*, brought two world championships to Italian association football (Rome 1934, Paris 1938) and one Olympic championship (Berlin 1936).

After the second world war, *Turin* took the lead. This *Torino* team, the rival of its sister team, *Juventus*, carried off the champion-

Table II - WINNING TEAMS OF THE ITALIAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF SHIELDS WON

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Torino	7 (a)	Fiorentina	1
Milan	6		
Pro-Vercelli	6		
Bologna	6	Total.....	54

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ship for four successive years, before the entire team came to a tragic end, in the air disaster on the Superga hill, on May 4, 1949, as they were returning home after a match in Lisbon. All the players of the leading team of the *Torino* association perished, and this was a serious handicap in the following years. It was also a heavy blow to the Italian national team (*Torino* had provided 10 of the 11 national players).

The last period in the history of Italian football championship was marked by the domination of the Milanese teams, broken only by *Juventus* in 1950 and 1952 and *Fiorentina* in 1956. *Fiorentina* and *Roma* are the only teams of central or southern Italy which have ever won the championship, although other famous southern teams, such as *Lazio*, *Napoli*, and *Palermo* have frequently won the best places in the major Italian championship.

* * *

Italian football has also won a name for itself abroad. An examination of the records of the Italian national team show that no other country can produce anything comparable. The greatest Italian successes in the international field were in the period between the two wars. The Italian team won, in fact, two World Cups (1935 and 1938), one Olympic championship (1936) and two championships for the International Cup, thus holding it permanently. This achievement was seconded by another extraordinary record: that of playing 3 matches in succession – from November 24, 1935 to July 20, 1939 – without ever being beaten.

The Italian national team has also shown very satisfactory results in recent years, in spite of the Superga disaster, which, as stated above, deprived the national team of practically all its players.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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Direzione di “Italian Affairs” – Roma – Via Vittorio Veneto, 56

TOURISM AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO ITALIAN ECONOMY

Twelve million visitors to Italy in 1956

Statistics published by E.N.I.T. (the *Italian National Tourist Association*) relative to foreigners entering Italy by land, sea and air, furnish convincing evidence of the constantly swelling numbers of tourists flocking to this country each year. Progress is obvious in all sectors, whether calculations be based on the year's total or according to the seasonal variations. Comparative figures show that foreign tourists have a marked preference for road travel over other means of transport and this is further confirmed by a steady increase in the sale of petrol vouchers in the country of origin, at frontier posts and in Italy. This, naturally, makes a valuable contribution to Italian reserves of foreign currency.

A rigorous examination of the economic value of foreign tourism to Italy is only possible through a careful study of the figures issued by the Italian Exchange Office and the authorized banks. However, since a complete summing up of the benefits gained by this country must include financial operations which escape official controls, it is necessary to calculate, according to the number of days a tourist may be resident, the average expenditure per day, etc. and this means that different indices must be used in relation to the category in which the tourist is classified. Expenditure, logically, is not limited to hotel accommodation and food, but must also include transport, entertainment, purchases of clothing, artisan products and souvenirs in general. As a general figure, estimated after due caution and according to prudent calculations, it may be claimed that the Italian balance of payments profited by approximately 300,000 million lire from foreign tourist traffic during 1956.

Foreign currency earned from tourism during the past six years (Table I) points to the increasing value of this item in the national budget. Registered figures for 1951 were 89.2 million dollars, but this rose to 156.4 in 1954 and further increased to 256.9 in 1956. The following table shows figures for foreign currencies brought in by tourist traffic through legal channels and the estimated total income from tourism. Examination shows that, after oscillations between 1951 and 1954, differences between the two items dropped considerably, so that by 1956, estimated figures for total income were only 62 % higher than those for imported foreign currencies. This makes a favourable picture when compared with 1951.

**Table I - FOREIGN CURRENCY IMPORTED AND ESTIMATED INCOME
FROM FOREIGN TOURISM FROM 1951 TO 1956**
(million dollars)

YEAR	Foreign Currencies	Estimated Total Income	Index Numbers	
			Foreign Currencies	Estimated Total Income
1951.....	89.2	216.4	100	243
1952.....	91.5	246.1	100	269
1953.....	147.3	289.7	100	197
1954.....	156.4	334.6	100	214
1955.....	211.5	368.1	100	174
1956.....	256.9	415.2	100	162

Any estimate of the income reaped by the national budget from foreign tourism in Italy cannot be made by merely considering currencies which are changed at authorized Exchange Offices and banks.

Foreign tourists, in fact, can procure currency needed to cover their expenses through other sources, but since there is no official control exercised on such sources, it is impossible to give any precise figures.

For the purpose of discovering total income obtained from foreign tourism, a survey must be made of the total expenditure of tourists during their stay in Italy, using data relating to the number of persons arriving and their average daily expenditure, and considering the cost of living for such visitors. Such calculations must also consider the various categories adopted in the tourist trade and the different types and qualities of services used.

Table II shows total expenditure during 1956. This, according to a preliminary estimate, amounted to approximately 260,000 million lire, with a 12 % increase over the preceding year.

Table II — ESTIMATED INCOME FROM FOREIGN TOURISM IN 1956

	Foreign Tourists Entering Italy	Tourist category according to hotel accommodation	Tourists per category		Average length of stay		Expenditure	
			%	No.	Days	Tourists days	Average daily	Total (.,000 lire)
Tourists	7,000,000	Luxury.....	7	490,000	5.5	2,695,000	14,000	37,730,000
		1st Category ...	18	1,260,000	5.4	6,804,000	11,500	78,246,000
		2nd Category ...	30	2,100,000	4.8	10,080,000	7,500	75,600,000
		3rd Category ...	24	1,680,000	4.5	7,560,000	5,000	37,800,000
		Other Categories	21	1,470,000	4.3	6,321,000	3,200	20,227,200
Total Tourists ..	7,000,000		100	7,000,000	4.8	33,460,000	7,460	249,603,200
Excursionists ...	5,664,960		—	5,664,960	0.5	2,832,480	3,500	9,913,680
General total	12,664,960		100	12,664,960	2.9	36,292,480	7,150	259,516,880

At this stage, it should be explained that these figures do not include major purchases made by tourists, particularly those relative to the artisan and clothing trades. If such expenditure is also considered, and duly regarded as an off-spring of tourism, the figure then amounts to at least 300,000 million lire.

The average period of time spent in the country by the tourist has slightly increased from 4.7 days (1955) to 4.8 days (1956). To some extent, this has repayed the efforts made by Italian tourist departments and offices which have fought hard to prolong vacation periods spent by the individual and it is hoped that better results will be obtained in the future.

Recent surveys have shown that there has also been a certain contraction in the average daily expenditure per head (from 7,600 lire in 1955 to 7,460 in 1956). The drop was already noticeable in 1955, when compared to 1954 figures, and is mostly due to growing low-price and mass tourism.

The progressive increase in the number of tourists visiting Italy has been accompanied by rises in the amount of hard currency available. This has contributed towards a very definite reduction in the Italian trade deficit and has allowed part payment for products essential to the population: steel, cotton, wool and other raw materials.

Foreign Tourist Movement

In 1956, a total of 12,664,960 tourists entered Italy, of which 7 million were persons spending a definite period of time in the country and 5,664,960 registered as day excursionists. Classified according to method of travel, 3,218,463 entered by rail, 8,772,944 by road and

64,996 by sea. Those arriving by air totalled 409,457. Such figures demonstrate that preference is given to road travel (69.27%). Second place is held by rail travellers, with 25.41 %, third place by air travellers (3.23 %) while sea travel comes last with 2.09 %. Rail transport absorbs only a quarter of the total tourist traffic across the borders, although it is 15 % higher than in 1955. The absolute increase in the number of foreign tourists travelling by rail, however, is considerable, being 418,349 units more than the movement registered in 1955. 1956 road traffic showed a rise of 1,388,240 over 1955.

Table III - FOREIGN TOURIST TRAFFIC PER METHOD OF ENTRY
(1955-1956)

METHOD OF ENTRY	Year		Increase		% of total tourist movement	
	1955	1956	No.	%	1955	1956
Rail	2,800,114	3,218,463	418,349	14.94	26.0	25.41
Road	7,384,704	8,772,944	1,388,240	18.79	68.4	69.27
Sea	258,107	264,996	5,989	2.32	2.4	2.09
Air	343,093	409,457	66,364	19.34	3.2	3.23
<i>Total ...</i>	10,786,018	12,664,960	1,878,942	17.42	100.0	100.00

If examination is made of the *composition of foreign tourist traffic* according to nationality, it will be found that Germany holds the lead, contributing 22%, or 2,796,945 units, to the total movement. Compared to the preceding year (1955) there has been an increase of 465,000. France contributed a total of 1,750,560 units, with an increase of 183,189 over 1955; this rise is probably due to ease of entry into Italy following the introduction of special border permits which, from March 1, 1956, were issued in place of passports for all journeys not exceeding fifteen days. There has also been a satisfactory increase in tourist traffic from Austria; the total figure of 2,060,483 included an increase of 293,546 over 1955 and brings Austria to second place, with 16.26 % of the total. Fourth place is occupied by Switzerland with a total of 1,525,595, a rise of 135,026 over 1955. Tourist traffic from Great Britain has also improved, registering an increase of 148,936 units, bringing the total to 954,017. Excellent results are also recorded for Holland (30.8 % increase), Belgium (23.6), the United States (8.7 %) and Spain (30.9 %). There has, on the other hand, been a contraction in tourist traffic from Denmark, Egypt, Argentina and Brazil.

An examination of *seasonal variations in traffic density* shows that the peak months are July, August and September, with a total of 6,880,819 tourists. It should be noted that the flow of foreign tourists towards Italy did not suffer any marked setback from the Suez crisis or the military operations which followed. Slight repercussions may be noted during the last three months of the year, when there was an

Table IV - TOURIST TRAFFIC IN 1955-1956 - ENTRY ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Total		Variations		% of total
	1955	1956	No.	%	
Austria	1,766,937	2,060,483	293,546	16.6	16.26
Belgium	340,120	420,508	80,388	23.6	3.32
Denmark	250,752	230,782	- 19,970	- 8.0	1.82
Finland	—	35,476	—	—	0.28
France	1,367,371	1,750,560	383,189	28.8	13.83
Germany	2,331,952	2,796,945	464,993	19.9	22.08
Great Britain	805,081	954,017	148,936	18.5	7.54
Greece.....	78,817	87,927	9,110	11.6	0.69
Ireland.....	38,574	39,804	1,230	3.2	0.31
Yugoslavia	—	56,197	—	—	0.44
Luxembourg	48,082	54,786	6,704	13.9	0.43
Norway	85,052	90,679	5,627	6.6	0.77
Holland	371,951	485,179	114,128	30.8	3.84
Portugal	21,808	24,206	2,398	11.0	0.23
Spain	63,899	83,645	19,746	30.9	0.77
Sweden	191,475	213,802	22,327	11.7	1.66
Switzerland	1,817,569	1,952,595	135,026	7.4	15.44
Turkey.....	27,054	30,334	3,280	12.1	0.24
Other European Countries	148,706	104,711	- 43,995	- 29.6	0.84
Egypt	30,826	18,948	- 11,878	- 38.5	0.18
South Africa	—	42,412	—	—	0.31
Canada	100,921	106,755	5,834	5.5	0.64
United States.....	629,552	684,412	54,860	8.7	5.44
Argentina	51,258	37,612	- 14,646	- 28.6	0.31
Brazil	31,320	31,229	- 91	- 0.3	0.24
Venezuela	—	18,206	—	—	0.14
India	—	13,742	—	—	0.14
Pakistan	—	6,793	—	—	0.04
Australia	—	70,388	—	—	0.56
New Zealand.....	—	19,525	—	—	0.13
Other non-European countries ..	187,841	142,302	- 45,539	- 24.3	1.12
Total ...	10,786,018	12,664,960	1,878,942	+ 17.4	100.00

increase of 100,000 units, slightly less than expected, equal to about 7 % when compared to 1955 figures.

The considerable increase in the use of *petrol vouchers*, apparent in 1956 (33.4 % higher than in 1955) is obviously closely related to the steady rise in tourists entering by road. During 1956, foreign motorists purchased vouchers for a total of 104,575,531 litres as compared with 78,365,495 in 1955. The difference is mainly due to the fact that motorists are becoming more and more conscious of the facilities open to them and much of the credit must go to the banks which sell the vouchers in the various countries of origin.

The growing tendency to use *camping sites* when on motoring tours points to the growing popularity of this custom and its close connection with heavier road traffic and the widespread use of utility vehicles, motor-scooters and motor-cycles. But there has also been an increase in luxury camping tours with high-powered motor vehicles and caravan trailers. The data contained in Table V only relates to persons registered in organized camping sites for the period from May to September.

Health and Holiday Resorts

One of the chief sources of information on tourist trends is provided by statistics relating to health and holiday resorts which are calculated at 200. These statistics do not refer solely to foreign visitors but also include Italian nationals who represent the majority.

Table V - ITALIAN AND NON-ITALIAN TOURISTS USING OFFICIAL CAMPING SITES IN 1956 PER REGION (a)

REGION	Total			
	Italians and non Italians		Non-Italians	
	Arrivals	Reservations	Arrivals	Reservations
Piedmont	62,375	85,435	60,873	83,166
Valle d'Aosta	8,347	41,777	4,190	6,137
Lombardy	88,319	213,684	86,370	208,954
Trentino-Alto Adige	27,270	51,793	25,596	45,570
Veneto	141,457	458,507	137,489	448,073
Friuli-Venetia Julia	22,074	121,132	21,397	117,747
Territory of Trieste	9,667	24,903	9,257	23,593
Liguria	100,687	260,123	102,956	236,955
Emilia-Romagna	46,352	208,568	42,813	187,041
Tuscany	90,765	256,436	85,525	239,487
Umbria	—	—	—	—
Marches	4,958	13,187	4,597	11,924
Latium	45,661	121,453	43,335	113,699
Abruzzo e Molise	4,053	8,290	3,392	5,213
Campania	25,044	69,898	23,005	64,378
Apulia	1,583	2,274	1,077	1,229
Basilicata	107	983	—	—
Calabria	1,036	1,070	883	909
Sicily	5,575	17,899	4,977	16,099
Sardinia	5,872	46,592	5,826	46,323
Italy ...	701,202	2,004,004	663,558	1,856,497

(a) The number of camping sites open in 1956 was 119 in May, 178 in June, 214 in July, 223 in August and 155 in September. Distributed per Region, the greatest number were in Liguria (170), Lombardy (145), Tuscany (68), Piedmont (62), Trentino-Alto Adige (56). These were followed, in decreasing order, by Emilia-Romagna (37), Sicily (33), Campania (23), Latium (20), Marches (19), Friuli and Ven. Julia (15), the Territory of Trieste (13), Abruzzi and Molise (12), Calabria (9), Valle d'Aosta (9), Sardinia (5), and Basilicata (2).

There was a satisfactory increase in traffic to these resorts during 1956, an increase which was more marked for non-Italians than Italians. The latter rose by 54,387, equal to 1.4 % while the former went up by 167,546, equal to 5%.

Reservation for a minimum of one night in these localities increased by 1,023,992 (7 %) for Italians and 1,143,052 (9.1 %) for non-Italians.

Table VI - ITALIAN AND NON-ITALIAN TOURISTS AT HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN 1955

YEAR	No. of resorts	Italians			Non-Italians			Total		
		Arrivals	Reservations	Av. length of stay	Arrivals	Reservations	Av. length of stay	Arrivals	Reservations	Av. length of stay
5.....	195	3,967,411	38,508,313	9.7	2,867,322	12,494,287	4.4	6,834,733	51,002,600	7.4
6.....	199	4,021,798	39,532,305	9.8	3,034,868	13,637,339	4.5	7,056,666	53,169,644	7.5
Total increase...		54,387	1,023,992	—	167,546	1,143,052	—	221,933	2,167,044	—
% Increase		1.4	2.7	—	5.8	9.1	—	3.2	4.2	—

It is interesting to note that Italians are distributed almost equally between hotels and private residences, while non-Italians naturally prefer services offered by the hotels.

A glance at *territorial distribution* shows definite increases in foreign tourists to certain localities of the Ligurian Riviera (Albissola, Celle Ligure, Sestri Levante, Varazze) and almost all the Adriatic beach resorts. The same may be said of the spas of Abano Terme, Ischia, Casamiciola and Montegrotto. There has also been a marked rise in the number of visitors to the Tuscan beach localities, particularly Lido di Camaiore. Considerable interest is also being shown in such resorts as Bolzano, Canazei, Colle Isarco, Ortisei, Molveno-Andalo, Renon and other parts of the Alps near Trento. Many foreign tourists show preference for Cortina d'Ampezzo and the lake resorts of Baveno, Desenzano, Malcesine, Riva, Salò, and Stresa. Of the holiday resorts in Campania and Sicily, increases in tourist traffic to Sorrento, Messina and Taormina were noted.

Table VII — TOURIST MOVEMENT AT HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN 1956

GROUP OF RESORTS	No.	Italians					Non-Italians				
		Arrivals		Reservations		Average length of stay	Arrivals		Reservations		Average length of stay
		No.	% increase over 1955	No.	% increase over 1955		No.	% increase over 1955	No.	% increase over 1955	
Adriatic Beaches	17	549,860	9.7	9,774,919	11.8	17.8	339,347	19.8	3,190,952	26.1	9.4
Ligurian Riviera	27	525,033	7.0	8,202,093	1.0	15.6	397,554	6.4	3,071,086	2.9	7.7
Art Cities	16	1,307,779	5.2	4,090,432	4.0	3.1	1,179,796	5.1	2,759,106	6.9	2.2
Lake Resorts	18	182,485	2.0	819,948	7.3	4.5	364,938	0.4	1,229,522	5.2	3.4
Trento Alps	23	236,410	0.9	2,152,442	3.6	9.1	303,921	1.1	1,120,244	15.6	3.7
Campania - Calabria - Sicily	11	264,973	0.1	1,379,752	4.3	5.2	197,304	0.1	814,239	0.9	4.4
Spas	33	497,816	4.1	5,275,058	2.2	10.6	84,898	8.8	663,543	15.1	7.7
Tuscan Beaches	7	155,510	5.8	2,947,007	13.9	18.9	63,567	13.6	441,033	20.4	6.6
Venetian Alps	12	123,829	9.6	1,467,045	2.2	11.8	71,351	10.1	191,693	0.9	2.2
Piedmont Alps	15	81,793	2.4	1,178,757	0.9	14.4	21,303	8.2	114,895	11.1	5.8
Sanitoriums	2	7,226	7.4	1,041,124	7.1	141.1	4,536	20.7	21,933	5.1	4.4
Lombardy Alps	8	30,777	7.6	616,877	4.4	20	2,948	87.5	10,593	11.0	3.1
Apennines	10	58,307	4.7	587,251	18.5	10.1	3,405	28.6	8,500	9.7	2.7
Total	199	4,021,798	1.4	37,532,305	2.7	9.8	3,034,868	5.8	13,637,333	9.1	4.4

Preferences shown by different nations bring to light the fact that the Germans are drawn towards the beaches of the Adriatic and the Trento Alps. The Austrians flock towards the Adriatic, while the French prefer cities offering artistic treasures, lake resorts, the Ligurian Riviera and some of the Adriatic beaches. The British retain their traditional preference for the Ligurian Riviera, while the Swiss, like the Germans, give first choice to the Adriatic and only partially favour the Ligurian Riviera. Visitors from the United States normally spend their vacations in those cities offering art treasures and historical monuments.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS IN ITALY

YEAR 1958

JANUARY

ari: Opera Season at the Petruzzelli Theatre.
vidale del Friuli (Udine): Mass of the Broadsword (6th).
(Solemn Mass accompanied by medieval music and Gregorian chants in which the Deacon wears rich vestments, carries a plumed helmet, and salutes the faithful three times with a broadsword dating back to 1366).
orence: Opera Season at the Municipal Theatre (November-April).
rea (Turin): Opening of the Historical Carnival (6th).
ilan: Opera Season at the Scala Theatre (from December 7th to May).
**Opera Season at the Little Scala Theatre (26th December-February).
**Concert Season at the Scala Theatre (October-June).
ples: Opera Season at the San Carlo Theatre (December-May).
**Concert Season at the San Pietro a Maiella Conservatoire of Music (November-May).
lermo: Opera Season at the Massimo Theatre (until April).
**Concert Season at the Massimo Theatre (October-June).
**Concert Season at the Biondo Theatre (until June).
ma: Opera Season at the Regio Theatre (from December).**********

Piana degli Albanesi (Palermo): Epiphany in accordance with the Greek Rites (6th).
(Through the picturesque Byzantine rites, this commemorates the baptism of Christ and the blessing of the waters. The ceremony is completed by the «Flight of the Dove» and the blessing and distribution of oranges. The celebrations offer a splendid opportunity for admiring the loveliest costumes in Sicily).
Rome: «Befana» in Piazza Navona (night of the 5th).
(Wooden stalls are set up in the square for the sale of toys and sweets. During the night of the 5th a merry throng gathers in Piazza Navona and makes a deafening noise blowing whistles and trumpets).
**Opera Season at the Opera House (December-May).
**Concert Season at the Argentina Theatre (November-May).
**Quadrennial of Art (November to April every four years; the next one will take place in 1959-60).
Trieste: Opera Season at the Verdi Theatre (November-February).
Turin: Opera Season at the Nuovo Theatre (October-May).
Venice: Opera Season at the Fenice Theatre.
Vigevano (Pavia): International Market-Salon of Footwear (first two weeks).******

FEBRUARY

logna: Children's Carnival (until Shrove Tuesday).
rence: Opera Season at the Municipal Theatre (November-April).
ea (Turin): Historical Carnival (until Shrove Tuesday).
Celebrated in memory of the liberation of the city from the tyranny of a feudal lord. Some persons wear costumes of Napoleonic times. A Battle of Oranges takes place during the last few days.
an: Opera Season at the Scala Theatre (7th December to May).
**Opera Season at the Little Scala Theatre (26th December-February).
**Concert Season at the Scala Theatre (October-June).
les: Opera Season at the San Carlo Theatre (December-May).
Concert Season at the San Pietro a Maiella Conservatoire of Music (November-May).****

Palermo: Opera Season at the Massimo Theatre (January-April).
**Concert Season at the Massimo Theatre (October-June).
**Concert Season at the Biondo Theatre (January-June).
Rome: Steeple-chase (November-May).
**Opera Season at the Opera House (December-May).
**Concert Season at the Argentina Theatre.
**Quadrennial of Art (November to April every four years; the next one will take place in 1959-60).
Trieste: Opera Season at the Verdi Theatre (from November).
Turin: Opera Season at the Nuovo Theatre (October-March).
Venice: Opera Season at the Fenice Theatre (December-March).**********

Verona: Verona Charity Carnival (until Shrove Tuesday).
(This originated in the 15th century during a famine. The festival culminates in the free distribution of «gnocchi» in the square in front of the Basilica of San Zeno).

Viareggio (Lucca): Carnival of Viareggio (until Shrove Tuesday).
(Carnival balls, elegance contests, sports competitions, plays, and miscellaneous events. Masquerades are held during the last two Sundays of Carnival and on Shrove Tuesday).

MARCH

Cagliari: Samples Fair of Sardinia.

Florence: Opera Season at the Municipal Theatre (November-April).

Forlìmpopoli (Forlì): The «Segavecchia» (Thursday in mid-Lent).
(On Thursday in mid-Lent, a grotesque puppet depicting an old woman is carried in procession round the street accompanied by bands and allegorical floats).

Milan: Opera Season at the Scala Theatre (7th December to May).
Concert Season at the Scala Theatre (October-June).

Naples: Opera Season at the San Carlo Theatre (December-May).
Concert Season at the San Pietro a Maiella Conservatoire of Music (November-May).

Palermo: Opera Season at the Massimo Theatre (January-April).

Concert Season at the Massimo Theatre (October-June).
Concert Season at the Biondo Theatre (January-June).

Reggio Calabria: Fair of citrus fruits, essences and oils (second fortnight; until early part of April).

Rome: Opera Season at the Opera House (December-May).
Concert Season at the Argentina Theatre (November-May).
Quadrennial of Art (November to April every four years; the next one will take place in 1959-60).

Turin: Opera Season at the Nuovo Theatre (October-March).

Venice: Opera Season at the Fenice Theatre (from December).

Verona: International Agricultural and Livestock Fair and Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery (second ten days).

APRIL

Assisi (Perugia): Serenade of Calendimaggio (30th).
(This is a singing contest between the two main quarters of the city).

Caltanissetta: Procession of the Real Maestranza (Holy Wednesday).
(Procession of the Craft Corporations).
Holy Thursday Procession (Holy Thursday).
(16 groups of statuary depicting the phases of Christ's Passion are carried in procession).
Procession of the Gentlemen of the City (Good Friday).
(Solemn procession with the participation of the Craft Corporations and the Clergy).

Florence: Explosion of the Cart (Holy Saturday).
(During the Gloria, a striker in the shape of a dove sets fire to the cart formed of petards and placed before the Cathedral. The success of the explosion augurs well for the future harvest. This ceremony commemorates the victorious return from the first Crusade).
Opera Season at the Municipal Theatre (November-April).

Grassano (Florence): Procession of the Dead Christ (Good Friday).
(An interesting ceremony at night during which Christ's Passion is evoked).

Milan: Opera Season at the Scala Theatre (7th December to May).
Concert Season at the Scala Theatre (October-June).
International Samples Fair (12th-27th).

Naples: Opera Season at the San Carlo Theatre (December-May).

Concert Season at the San Pietro a Maiella Conservatoire of Music (November-May).
Agnano Flat Racing «Grand Prix».

Palermo: Opera Season at the Massimo Theatre (from January).
Concert Season at the Massimo Theatre (October-June).
Concert Season at the Biondo Theatre (January-June).

Piana degli Albanesi (Palermo): Easter in accordance with the Greek rites (Easter).
(Celebration of Easter in accordance with the Byzantine rite. On this occasion, too, the women wear characteristic oriental costumes. The ceremony of the blessing and distribution of red coloured eggs is a singular one).

Reggio Calabria: Fair of citrus fruits, essences and oils (from the second fortnight in March).

Rome: Opera Season at the Opera House (December-May).
Concert Season at the Argentina Theatre (November-May).
Quadrennial of Art (November to April, every four years; the next one will take place in 1959-60).

Savona: Good Friday Procession (Good Friday).
(Traditional and impressive procession of the prized 18th century «caskets» which are the work of noted sculptors).

Taranto: Pilgrimage of the Pardons (Holy Thursday).

Procession of the Addolorata (night before Good Friday).

Procession of the Mysteries (night of Good Friday).

These three processions are among the strangest in Italy due to the slowness of the march and the

unusual costumes of their Confraternity. They are reminiscent of processions in Seville).

Trapani: Procession of the Mysteries (Good Friday). (Traditional sacred performance of the Passion, with a procession of twenty groups of artistic sculptures).

MAY

Feast of St. Nicola (7th).

Solemn procession commemorating the removal of the Saint's body. It is part of the Bari May events).

Opera Season at the Petruzzelli Theatre.

Bologna: National Samples Fair of Bologna with specialized sectors.

Genoa: Feast of St. Eufisio (1st-4th).

This is one of the most picturesque processions in the world due to the richness of the costumes. On 1st May the statue of the Saint is carried to Nora, the locality where St. Eufisio suffered martyrdom. On the 4th, the procession returns from Nora to Genoa.

Genoa (Genoa): Fish Festival (Second Sunday). In fulfilment of a vow, fish prepared in a gigantic frying-pan are distributed free to all-comers.

Massimo Bellini Theatre.

Ravenna: Wedding of the Sea (Ascension). This is the benediction of the sea into which the Bishop of Cervia symbolically throws a wedding ring.

Cricket (Ascension).

Popular festival at the Cascine park during which live crickets in cages are sold.

Football match in costume in the Boboli Gardens (first Sunday).

Historical re-evocation of the game played on 7th February 1530 as a mark of defiance towards the troops of Charles V who were besieging the city. The match is preceded by a historical procession in costume).

Lorentine May Music Festival (until June).

International Handicrafts Market-Exhibition.

Perugia - Race of the «Ceri» (Candles) (5th).

The «Ceri», which are wooden machines weighing about 4 1/2 cwt each, are transported at a time from the Piazza dei Consoli to the top of Mount Ingino).

Perugia: Festival of the Vow (last Sunday). Historical and religious event commemorating a miracle performed by Saint-Clare in 1241).

Football match in costume in Piazza della Signoria (see May) (24th and 28th).

Lorentine May Music Festival (from May).

Opera Season at the Scala Theatre (from October).

Triennial of the Decorative Arts (from June to November; every three years; next triennial in 1960).

Milan: Opera Season at the Scala Theatre (from 7th December).

Concert Season at the Scala Theatre (October-June).

Naples: Miracle of St. Gennaro (2nd).

(Religious manifestation commemorating the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood. It has folklore value on account of the particular local setting).

Opera season at the San Carlo Theatre (from December).

Concert Season at the San Pietro a Maiella Conservatoire of Music (from November).

Orvieto (Terni): Festival of the Dove (Pentecost).

(This festival commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles).

Padua: International Samples Fair (from the 29th until 13th June).

Palermo: Concert Season at the Massimo Theatre (October-June).

Concert Season at the Biondo Theatre (January-June).

International Mediterranean Samples Fair (from last ten days up to first ten days in June).

«Targa Florio» Motor Race.

Rome: Opera Season at the Opera House (from December).

Concert Season at the Argentina Theatre (from November).

Rome Samples Fair (from last ten days up to first ten days in June)

Flat racing Derby.

International Horse Show at Piazza di Siena.

Sassari: Sardinian Cavalcade (Ascension).

(Spectacular parade in costume commemorating the victory obtained around the year 1000 over the Saracens by the Sardinian and Pisan force).

Venice - Pavia-Venice speed-boat race.

JUNE

Nola (Naples): Festival of the «Gigli» (lilies) (22nd; if a weekday, the following Sunday).

(Eight machines 82-98 ft. tall and weighing about 50 cwt each covered with painting and with niches containing statues of saints, are transported through the streets of Nola).

Padua: Feast of the Saint (13th).

(Popular festival involving a procession and religious festivals in Pra' della Valle).

International Samples Fair (until 13th; from 29th May).

Palermo: Opera Season at the Massimo Theatre (from October).
Concert Season at the Biondo Theatre (from January).

International Mediterranean Samples Fair (the first ten days - from the last ten days of May).

Pisa: The Bridge Game (first Sunday).

(Re-evocation of the game which took place in the 13th century, with about 800 personages in costume).
Illumination of San Ranieri (16th).

(Illumination with small lamps of the banks of the River Arno).

Regatta of San Ranieri (17th).

(Historical regatta in costume between the representatives of the four city quarters).

Ravello (Salerno): Wagnerian concerts at Villa Rufolo.

Rome: Concert Season at the Basilica of Maxentius (until August).

Rome Samples Fair (the first ten days - from last ten days of May).

International Exhibition of Electronics, Nuclear Energy, Radio, Television and Films (first ten days of July).

Trotting Derby (29th).

Sezze Romano (Latina): Sacred Performance of the Passion (last Saturday).

(This is perhaps the world's greatest drama of the people. It is performed by the inhabitants of the town and the tradition has been handed down from father to son).

Terni: Festival of the Waters (last Sunday).

(Illumination of the Marmore Waterfall and Lake Piediluco, and a fireworks display).

Torre del Greco (Naples): Festival of the Four Altars (Corpus Domini).

(Popular and religious festival commemorating the liberation of the town from medieval vassalage).

Trieste: International Samples Fair (from the last ten days till the first ten days of July).

Venice: International Biennial of Modern Art (from June to October in even years).

JULY

Amalfi (Salerno): Palio of the Maritime Republics (1st Sunday, every 4 years: the last edition in 1957).

(A recently instituted rowing event between the crews representing the four historical maritime republics: Amalfi, Genoa, Pisa and Venice. It is preceded by parades in costume).

Ancona: International Fair of Fishing, Nautical Sports and kindred activities (second fortnight).

Assisi (Perugia): Festival of the Pardon (from the 31st until 2nd August).

(This festival commemorates August 2nd, 1216, when St. Francis obtained an indulgence from Pope Onorio III).

Genoa: Palio of the Maritime Republics (see Amalfi) (first Sunday, every four years: next Palio in 1959).

Milan: Triennial of the Decorative Arts (from June to November, every 3 years: next one in 1960).

Naples: Open-air entertainments in the Flegrea Arena (until August).

Palermo: Feast of Santa Rosali « Il Festino » (13th-15th).

(Sumptuous and picturesque religious and folklore festival commemorating the cessation of the plague in 1225 after the discovery of the Saint's bones).

Pisa: Palio of the Maritime Republics (see Amalfi) (first Sunday every 4 years: the last Palio was in 1956).

Rome: Opera Season at the Caracalla Baths (until August).

Concert Season at the Basilica of Maxentius (June-August).

International Exhibition of Electronics, Nuclear

Energy, Radio, Television and Films (until the first ten days - from the last ten days of June).

Sezze Romano (Latina): Sacred performance of the Passion (see June) (1st Saturday).

Siena: Palio of the Contrade (districts) (2nd).

(This is one of the world's most important and most interesting folklore festivals. It has taken place uninterruptedly since the 15th century in its present form and ritual. The main event consists of a race of 10 horses (representing 10 out of the 17 districts into which the city is divided) three times round the shell-shaped Campo which is the city's main square. This event is preceded by a procession and a flag display in costume as well as by the picturesque ceremony of the benediction of the horses in the Cathedral. The festivities of the evening in the winning district are also of singular nature).

Trieste: International Samples Fair (the first ten days from the last ten days in June).

Venice: Feast of the Redeemer (third Sunday).

(This dates back to the year 1576 when the population of Venice made a vow to construct a church of the Giudecca for liberation from the plague. It consists of a night procession across a bridge of boats).

Palio of the Maritime Republics (see Amalfi) (first Sunday every 4 years: the next Palio was in 1958).

International Biennial of Modern Art (from June to October in even years).

International Theatre Festival (until August).

Verona: Verona Summer Season of Plays (until August).

Opera Season at the Arena (until August).

AUGUST

Arezzo: International « Guido d'Arezzo » Polyphony Contest (last ten days).

Ascoli Piceno: Joust of the Quintain (4th-5th).

(Historical re-evocation with 700 personages in 15th century costume. On this occasion there are

offerings of candles, benediction of the horses at the Palio, flag-manipulation contests, the race of the ring and joust of the Quintain. On the evening of the 5th, there is the picturesque torchlight procession. It has taken place since the year 1370).

Perugia: Feast of the Pardon (see July) until the 2nd from 31st July).

Perugia: International Palio of the Crossbow (15th).

Traditional competition in costume that originated in a medieval contest between the crossbowmen of Umbria and those of San Sepolcro. Foreign crossbowmen also participate.

Perugia: The Giant and the Giantess (14th).

Perugia: Procession of the «Vara» (15th).

An original folkloristic manifestation that takes place during the Messina August events.

Perugia: International Samples Fair.

Perugia: Triennial of the Decorative Arts (from June to November every 3 years: next triennial in 1960).

Perugia: Montepulciano (Siena): Performances of the «Brucello» (second ten days).

The «brucello» is one of the most ancient and most interesting forms of popular drama.

Perugia: Open-air entertainments at the Flegrea Arena (from July).

Perugia: Feast of the Redeemer (27th-30th).

Procession of the faithful in characteristic Sardinian costumes to the top of Mount Ortoben, where the statue of the Redeemer stands.

nian costumes to the top of Mount Ortoben, where the statue of the Redeemer stands.

Positano (Salerno): The landing of the Saracens (night of the 11th).

(A particularly picturesque re-enactment at night of the burning of Positano by the Saracens. It takes place in costume).

Rome: Opera Season at the Caracalla Baths (from July).

Rome: Concert Season at the Basilica of Maxentius (from June).

Siena: Palio of the Contrade (see July) (16th).

Venice: Cool of the evening on the Grand Canal (third Saturday).

(This is an artistic illumination of the banks of the Canal and the boats).

Venice: International Biennial of Modern Arts (from July to October in even years).

Venice: International Film Festival (from last ten days including the first ten days of September).

Venice: International Theatre Festival (from July).

Verona: Verona Summer Drama Season (from July).

Verona: Opera Season at the Arena (from July).

SEPTEMBER

Perugia: Joust of the Saracen (first Sunday).

Tournament in costume between the horsemen of the 4 city quarters against a mechanical figure embodying the Saracen. It has been taking place since the 13th century.

Perugia: International Fair of the Levant.

Perugia: Arsizio (Varese): International Exhibition of cotton, artificial and synthetic fibres, textile chemicals and machinery (last ten days).

Perugia: Joust of the Quintain (second Sunday).

Tournament of skill between the horsemen of the city quarters. It dates back to 1613.

Perugia: Mantua): Millenary Fair (first fortnight).

Perugia: Bolzano): Fiat Grand Prix.

Perugia: Triennial of Decorative Arts (from June to November every 3 years: next one in 1960).

Perugia: International Radio and Television Exhibition (second ten days).

Perugia: Milan): Grand Prix of Italy.

Perugia: Motor-cycle Grand Prix of the Nations.

Perugia: Miracle of San Gennaro (see May) (19th).

Perugia: Festival of Piedigrotta (7th-9th).

Typical folklore event with processions, allegorical song contests, firework display, etc.).

Perugia: International Exhibition of Food Preserves and Packing.

Perugia: International Technical and Industrial Exhibition of Food Equipment (last ten days).

Perugia: Umbrian Music Festival (from last ten days until first ten days of October).

Piacenza: International Hydrocarbons Exhibition.

Pistoia: Joust of the Bear (second Sunday).

(Riding tournament in costume. It dates back to the 14th century).

Siena: Siena Music Week.

Turin: International Salon of Technology (from the last ten days until the first ten days in October).

Venice: Historical Regatta (first Sunday).

(Regatta for two-oar gondolas over a course of just over 4 miles. It is preceded by a procession of historical craft of an epoch of the Venetian Republic. It is the world's most beautiful rowing contest).

Venice: International Biennial of Modern Art (from June to October in even years).

Venice: International Film Festival (during the first ten days, from the last ten days of August).

Venice: Festival of Contemporary Music.

Vicenza: Vicenza Fair (first fortnight).

Viterbo: Feast of Santa Rosa (3rd).

(In the evening a «machine» 88 ½ ft. tall, lit with torches, is carried in procession. It commemorates the procession that accompanied the body of the Saint when it was transferred to the church of the same name in 1258).

ITALIAN LINES



ITALIA

North and South America - Central America North and South Pacific

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Asia - Africa - Australia

ADRIATICA

Egypt - Israel - Lebanon - Syria - Cyprus - Turkey - Black Sea - Greece

TIRRENIA

Libya - Tunis - Sicily - Sardinia - Corsica - Malta - Marseilles - Spain - Northern Europe

CALENDAR OF POLITICAL EVENTS

NOVEMBER 1957

1. - The VI National Congress of the Associations of Italian Christian Workers (A.C.L.I.) opened in Florence with a report by the President, Signor Pennazato. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the Minister of Labour, Signor Gui.

2. - The Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Amintore Fanfani, took part in the National Congress of the Associations of Italian Christian Workers, and made a speech in which, among other things, he affirmed that the chief effort of his party was directed towards «the unification within the same community, for a common purpose, of members coming from different centres, but presumably moved by the same passion and the same ideal».

3. - Giuseppe Di Vittorio, the Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.I.L.) died at Lecco.

4. - Special celebrations were held throughout the country to mark the anniversary of the Italian victory in the first world war. In Rome, President Gronchi, in a solemn ceremony, paid homage to the Unknown Soldier.

5. - The European session of the Coal and Steel Community opened in Rome. The Italian President, Giovanni Gronchi, welcomed the Assembly in a speech in which, among other things, he affirmed: «The Italian people have followed all attempts at European unification with the highest hopes».

The President ended his address by recalling the late Italian statesman, Alcide De Gasperi, who was such an eager upholder of, and worker for, the idea of a united Europe.

9. - At Palazzo Chigi, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Giuseppe Pella, and the German Ambassador, Herr Klaiber, ratified the cultural

agreement between the Italian Republic and the German Federal Republic, signed in Bonn, in February 1956.

11. - The President of the Republic, accompanied by his wife, Donna Carla Gronchi and by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Giuseppe Pella, left by air for Ankara, on an official visit, by invitation of the President of the Turkish Republic. Taking leave of the Authorities who accompanied him to the airport, the President said: «Turkey is an old friend to which Italy is linked by many ties, and with whom she has collaborated in many sectors, particularly in the great efforts which both countries have made to give new life to their political, economic and social structures, and to ensure a better future for their peoples».

13. - The Italian press gave great prominence to the various stages of the official visit of President Gronchi to the Turkish Republic, in the course of which, in an impressive ceremony, President Gronchi was awarded honorary Turkish citizenship.

14. - The Italian newspapers devoted considerable space to the official communiqué issued at the end of the Italo-Turkish talks, in which, among other things, the following statement was made: «Both parties have been pleased to discover their full agreement on major world problems and questions which most closely concern the two friendly allied nations; this has enabled the statesmen of the two countries to express in full what they consider to be the best means to ensure the peace and safety of the world, particularly in the Mediterranean area». The communiqué concluded: «It has been agreed that the further development of economic collaboration between the two countries will be principally directed towards the development of the mineral and agricultural resources of Turkey, which

are of the greatest interest to Italian economy ».

15. - The President of the Republic, Giovanni Gronchi, returned to Rome after his official visit to Turkey.

19. - The President of Western Germany, Herr Teodor Heuss, arrived in Rome on an official visit, having been met at the border by the Italian Minister of Labour, Gui. On his arrival in Rome, the West German President was officially received by President Gronchi.

21. - The official visit of the German President, Herr Heuss, continued in Rome. The West German Foreign Minister, Herr Von Brentano, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Giuseppe Pella, signed a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the two countries.

22. - The Italo-German talks ended in Rome, and an official communiqué was issued which stated, among other things: « The visit took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, and gave rise to highly significant demonstrations which will strengthen the already firm friendship existing between Italy and Germany. Representatives

of both countries expressed their determination to further develop the widespread collaboration already under way. On this occasion, both Presidents, assisted by their respective Foreign Ministers, held lengthy talks on the major world problems, finding complete agreement ».

25. - The Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party made a speech in Milan in which, after drawing attention to the negative aspects of Communist ideology, he declared: « The Christian Democrats were to the fore in the battle for liberty in 1948, and have taken the lead in the work of reconstruction between 1946 and 1957; from 1958, the Christian Democrats will be at the head of a new constitutional order: a social order, but one which respects the individual; free, but efficient and united; religious, but not bigoted; Italian, but linked in brotherhood with the other peoples of the world ».

26. - The results were published of local elections held in 23 Communes in 11 different Provinces of central and southern Italy, and in two constituencies in the Province of Benevento, showing marked progress by the Christian Democrat Party.

DECEMBER 1957

1. - Prime Minister Adone Zoli presided over a social-economic conference of the Emilian Committee of the Christian Democrat Party. In a speech made on this occasion, he stated, among other things that « the Government's programme had been carried out almost in its entirety », adding that his simplest but most difficult task still remained: the Budget.

— The Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Amintore Fanfani, visited the Valdostana Region and made a speech, during which he emphasized the vast programme which the Christian Democrat Party had carried out in that part of the country.

5. - Prime Minister Adone Zoli received the German Defence Minister, Herr Strauss, at the Viminale. Matters of interest to both Italy and the German Federal Republic were discussed, and later in the day Mr. Strauss was received by President Giovanni Gronchi.

— Giuseppe Medici, Minister of the Treasury, presided over a ceremony at the Mint to celebrate the new silver 500 Lire piece, which will soon be placed in circulation.

6. - Italian newspapers gave considerable space to the meeting in Washington between Italian Foreign Minister, Giuseppe Pella, and Secretary of State,

Foster Dulles. During the encounter, emphasis was placed on the similarity of viewpoints and aims of the respective countries.

7. - President Giovanni Gronchi was awarded the *honoris causa* degree by the Pisa University. During a talk which he gave after the ceremony, President Gronchi dwelt on the evolution of Western economic structure and expressed the hope that the human values of liberty and the dignity of man would increasingly influence political economy.

9. - President Giovanni Gronchi was present at a ceremony inaugurating the academic year at the School of weapon practical training at Turin.

11. - President Giovanni Gronchi received President Adone Zoli, with whom he discussed the latest developments in foreign policy.

12. - The Cabinet met to hear Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella's report on his South American mission and his discussions in Washington with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

13. - President Giovanni Gronchi presided over a meeting of the Supreme Defence Council.

15. - Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Amintore Fanfani, during a speech made at Reggio Calabria, spoke of the forthcoming elections, requesting the support of the Italian people for the Christian Democrat Party, enable the actuation of its programme and the radical revision of the social and national life of the country.

— Prime Minister Adone Zoli left for Paris to attend the NATO conference.

16. - Newspapers gave wide coverage to the discussion in Paris between Eisenhower and Prime Minister Zoli on matters of common interest to the respective countries. Prime Minister Zoli also had a discussion with Chancellor Adenauer.

19. - Prime Minister Zoli returned to Rome after the Paris summit conference between NATO member nations and made the following announcement to journalists upon his arrival: «Both I and my colleagues are in agreement in considering the results of the NATO conference as most positive. Atlantic solidarity has proved itself to be based on firm foundations, and all individual problems were discussed in an atmosphere of objectivity, cordiality and serenity».

20. - The Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Quirinale expressed Xmas and New Year greetings to the President of the Italian Republic.

21. - The Chamber of Deputies approved by a large majority the Bill on Senate Reform, inserting three amendments covering: 1) equal term of office for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, namely 5 years; 2) the number of Senators appointed by the President of the Republic to be increased from 5 to 15; 3) an increase in the number of senators by right, including former Presidents of the Republic, and former Speakers of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and Chairmen of the Constituent Assembly.

22. - Representatives of the Chamber of Deputies expressed their Xmas and New Year good wishes to the President of the Republic, who immediately afterwards made a return visit to the Lower House.

23. - Prime Minister Zoli, the Ministers, the Under Secretaries, and the High Commissioners, paid a visit to the President of the Republic to express their Season's Greetings.

— At a meeting of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, Adone Zoli, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Giuseppe Pella, and Minister of Defence, Taviani, gave an ample and detailed report on the recent meeting of the NATO Council in Paris, emphasizing the activity of the Italian Delegation. The Cabinet expressed its una-

nimous approval of the activity undertaken by Prime Minister Zoli and his colleagues on this occasion.

27. — At a meeting of the Cabinet, the Chairman and Members of the National Council of Economy and Labour were nominated; as foreseen by the Constitution, the National Council of Economy and Labour will function as a consultative organ for social and economic legislation. Nominated Chairman was Meuccio Ruini, former Speaker of the Senate, and Members from among experts in social economy representing various labour categories. The Cabinet also celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of the Constitution of the Italian Republic.

29. — The Christian Democrat Party celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of the Italian Constitution by a grandiose Youth manifestation in Rome. The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Leone, and Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Amintore Fanfani, met to commemorate the Anniversary.

30. — Prime Minister Zoli received representatives of the press at the Viminale for customary New Year wishes and made a short speech in which he illustrated the Government's work during the past year.

— President Gronchi sent a good will message to the Italian colony in the United States.



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